

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
SQUALLY
Barometer 29.65

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 5th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 83; Humidity...74, 70.

September 5th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 83, p.m. 85; Humidity...76, 67.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912.

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TELEGRAMS.

WEST RIVER PIRATES.

ONE LIGHTER FIRED ON.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, September 5.
According to a message from Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong, a band of pirates near Wongmoon, on the West River, fired on an oil lighter belonging to the East Asiatic Petroleum Company, which was being towed by a launch.
They boarded the launch and carried off the master and chief engineer, for whose release they demand \$20,000 ransom.

DUTCH MANŒUVRES.

SIX SOLDIERS DROWNED.

London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Utrecht states that during the manoeuvres a raft collapsed and eighteen soldiers were immersed in the water, six being drowned.

THE OLYMPIAD.

BRITISH FAILURES EXPLAINED.

London, September 5.
The report of the British Olympic Council again emphasises that the British failures were mainly due to the inability of the Olympic Association to subsidise training.
Reuter learns that negotiations are proceeding to secure a Government grant for the next Olympiad.

CHANCELLOR AND SUFFRAGISTS.

INTERRUPTERS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

London, September 5.
Mr. Lloyd George was speaking at the Bisteddaf at Wrexham when he was interrupted by a number of "Suffragettes."
The disturbers were swiftly ejected by the audience and were roughly handled by a crowd outside. Their clothes were torn in shreds and one was seriously injured. The police rescued them with the utmost difficulty.

TRADE UNIONISTS.

ARBITRATION DEBATE.

London, September 5.
The Trades Union Congress has overwhelmingly defeated a motion put forward by Mr. Ben Tillett that a committee be appointed to inquire into the Government's powers and prospective action regarding compulsory arbitration.
The speakers vehemently opposed the motion, fearing that it might be taken as an acceptance by the Congress of the principle of compulsion.
Mr. Tillett dwelt on the stupidity of misreading the motion, and warned the Congress that legislation was imminent and they ought to be ready to meet it.

TELEGRAMS.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ITALIAN INTENTIONS.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that it has been officially declared that the first phase of the war has been effective, the occupation of the wide coast strip from Cape Mucaboz to Tobruk being successfully accomplished.
The Government, in order to facilitate operations in the interior, has decided to establish two independent commands, at Tripoli and Cyrenaica. General Canova will be relieved of his command and will be replaced by Lieutenant General Ragai at Tripoli and Lieutenant General Briccola at Cyrenaica.

SWISS MANŒUVRES.

THE KAISER'S ACTIVITY.

London, September 5.
The Kaiser was again afield in the Swiss manoeuvres at 5.30 this morning, and watched operations for several hours, despite the rain.

BALKAN UNREST.

THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL.

London, September 5.
Count Berchtold, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made a second communication to the Powers elaborating his first, in which he requested an exchange of views on the Balkan question. His latest communication, however, does not remove the doubts as to the ultimate success of the proposal.

HOME RULE.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

London, September 5.
The Protestant Bishop of Ulster has issued a Pastoral in which he declares that none can forecast the disastrous consequences of Home Rule.
He appoints September 22nd as a day of humiliation and prayer.

ECONOMICS.

THE EMPIRE'S CONSTITUTION.

London, September 5.
The Right Hon. Mr. Samuel, Postmaster General, speaking before the Economics section of the British Association, said that while the Constitution of the United Kingdom was over-centralised, the Constitution of the Empire was clearly under-centralised, the outlying populations having no formal share in its sovereignty. It was unlikely that this was the final shape of the Empire's Constitution, but the creation of federal institutions with executive and legislative powers was surrounded with difficulties. The next stage in its development would possibly be a Federal Union, such as existed in Switzerland, America and Germany at certain periods of their history, wherein the central authority had no direct relation to the citizens of its component States.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

THE BRITISH VIEW-POINT.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, September 5.
Sir Edward Grey, in a letter to the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, rejects the American argument that the free passage through the Panama Canal of American ships engaged in coastwise trade will not affect foreigners, as the coastal trade would thus be the monopoly of Americans. Sir Edward maintains that the free passage of such ships will entail a reduction of revenue and the loss will have to be made up on the general trade.

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

London, September 5.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that an aviator named Hart fell from a height of 200 feet and was seriously injured. His machine was demolished.

RAILWAY MISHAP.

COLLISION AT MELBOURNE.

London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne wires that two persons were killed and fifty injured in a collision between suburban trains.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

CAMPOR INDUSTRY.

(From Chinese Sources.)
Peking, September 5.
The British merchants in Peking have requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to allow them to take part in the camphor industry in Fukien province.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

Shum Chun-hsu, former Viceroy of Canton, recently intended to proceed to Peking, but as President Yuan asked him to take command of the troops for an expedition to Tibet, he has decided not to offer his services to the Republican Government.

DR. SUN'S REQUEST.

Shanghai, September 5.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen has asked President Yuan to dispose of the "patriotic contributions," collected in the various provinces, for the disbandment of the troops.

FOR THE NORTH.

General Huang Haing has decided to leave for the North with Chan Ki-mee, former military Governor of Shanghai, by the China Merchants steamer Sun-ming.

REPENTANT OFFICIAL.

The Commissioner of Interior in Hang-chow has released Hong-sun-chai, the promoter of the "patriotic contributions," and expressed his apology to the public.

VOTE FOR QUEUELESS.

President Yuan has directed the "Senate Preparatory Bureau" to deny the franchise to those who still have queues. "Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

A WIFE'S ADVICE.

Peking, September 5.
The wife of Premier Lu (a German lady), has strongly objected to the Premier resuming office, and has advised him to proceed to Tientsin to regain his health.

TIBET EXPEDITION.

President Yuan has telegraphed to Vice President Li asking him to postpone the departure of the Hupeh troops selected for the expedition to Tibet. "Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

TELEGRAMS.

LIFE.

ITS ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, September 5.
The newspapers make a feature of Professor Shaefer's address at the British Association in which he foreshadows the artificial production of life. He contended that research indicates that the dividing line between living and non-living substances is not so sharp as has been hitherto supposed. Both are governed by the same laws. Cell life has no complex constitution and the chemical reproduction of the material thereof is a matter of time.

LEVIATHIAN WARSHIP.

A 30,000-TONNER.

London, September 5.
The Admiralty will lay down in November the largest battleship yet built. Its displacement will be 30,000 tons, its length 700 feet, and speed 29 knots. The armament will consist of 14-inch guns.

FIRST TUBE COLLISION.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

London, September 5.
Eighteen persons were injured by the first "tube" collision in London, at Caledonian Road Station, and 200 passengers had a narrow escape. There was a momentary panic in the pitchy darkness.

INFECTED RAT IN MANILA.

The officials of the Manila Bureau of Health have found a rat infected with the germs of the dread bubonic plague. Dr. Victor G. Heiser has said to a "Manila Times" reporter:—"We have at last found a rodent that has the actual evidence of the plague. We will now put on a large force of men and thoroughly clean up that block bounded by Calles Villalobos, Echague, San Sebastian and Padre Gomez."
"We were certain before that the disease was brought into the islands by means of rats and now are going to use every effort to prevent the disease spreading. By thoroughly cleaning up that block we will, I think, confine it to that place and probably exterminate it. We have had no cases of plague recently, but do not want any more, either, and for that reason are going right after it where we know it exists."

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

According to figures supplied for May by the Commonwealth Statistician the entry of Chinese into Australia during the first four months of the year numbered 892—an increase of 377 over the similar period of 1911. The Secretary of the Department of External Affairs does not attach any special significance to this increase; he does not think that more Chinese are coming into Australia than have a right by reason of previous residence there. His opinion is that the large influx is due to the fact that, owing to good times in Australia, the Chinese have been making more money than in previous years, and have been able to afford trips to their native lands.

TELEGRAMS.

MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

PRINCE HENRY AT TSINGTAU.

Reuter's
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Tsingtau says that H.L.H. Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived on S.M.S. Scharnhorst, and proceeds on his voyage to Tokyo to-morrow.

MOROCCO.

IMPORTANT FRENCH MOVE.

London, September 5.
A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Tangiers states that the French Commander has decided on an advance upon Marrakesh, despite the risk to the captured Frenchmen, who have not been released.
It is reported, however, that the popularity of El Hiba, the Pretender, is waning.

JAPANESE RICE.

GOOD CROP EXPECTED.

London, September 5.
The official estimates of the Japanese rice crop anticipate an increase of 7 per cent. as compared with the yield in 1911.

TREATMENT OF MONGOLS.

The following articles have been placed before the Advisory Council for discussion as the basis of future relations between Mongolia and the rest of the country:—

1.—Hereafter, Mongolia should not be treated as a dependency, but should be placed on equal footing with other provinces. In its relations with the administration of Mongolia, the Central Government should no longer employ such terms as dependency, territory, colonization, etc.

2.—The controlling and administrative powers of the princes of Mongolia should be duly respected as usual.

3.—The hereditary titles, of the Khans, the princes and the administrators of Inner and Outer Mongolia should be continued as usual, and the special privileges which they enjoy under their own banners should go on as usual.

4.—The five banners of Tonglun Uringhai, and the seven banners of Altai-Uringhai which used to be under the charge of a deputy Lieutenant-General and a Comptroller-General should continue to be under their control. Those who succeed to these offices will enjoy the same as hereditary titles.

5.—The original titles of the Hataktus (Saints) and the Lamas in all parts of Mongolia should continue as usual.

6.—All frontier questions and all diplomatic relations of Mongolia with foreign countries should be conducted by the Central Government. However, when the Central Government recognizes the important bearing of any case on local authorities, the same will be immediately referred to them for discussion before any step is taken.

7.—The Mongolian princes of hereditary titles should be provided with very liberal allowances.

8.—The pasture-lands beyond Oh-shar, should be given to the Mongolian princes for their own use, except those that have been under cultivation and Government control and which would continue to be so.

9.—The Mongolians, who have a fair knowledge of Chinese and who possess the necessary qualifications required by law, may be appointed to civil and military offices outside of Peking.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Tsingtau and leaves to-day for Japan.

In the Dutch manoeuvres six soldiers were drowned through a raft collapsing.

An increase of 7 per cent. over last year is expected in the Japanese rice crop.

Despite rain, the Kaiser was again early afield in the Swiss manoeuvres yesterday.

An aviator named Hart fell 200 feet from his machine at Sydney and was seriously injured.

Britain's largest battleship, of 30,000 tons displacement, is to be laid down in November.

In a collision between suburban trains at Melbourne two people were killed and 50 injured.

Eighteen passengers were injured in the first "tube" collision in London, at Caledonian Road Station.

Despite the risk to the captured Frenchmen, the French forces have decided to advance on to Marrakesh.

The British Olympic Council attributes the British failures mainly to the inability of the Olympic Association to subsidise training.

"Suffragettes" who interrupted Mr. Lloyd George at Wrexham were given a rough handling by the crowd, their clothes being torn to shreds.

Official Italian statements assert that the first phase of the war has been effective. There are now to be two independent commands in Tripoli.

Count Berchtold has sent a second communication to the Powers concerning the proposal to effect an interchange of views regarding the Balkans.

Because of the disastrous consequences which he believes will follow Home Rule, the Protestant Bishop of Ulster has fixed the 22nd inst. as a day of humiliation and prayer.

At the British Association meeting, Professor Shaefer contended that the dividing line between living and non-living substances was not so sharp as had hitherto been supposed.

Speaking before the Economics section of the British Association, the Right Hon. Mr. Samuel dwelt on the question of the Empire's Constitution and forecasted future probabilities.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Sir Edward Grey maintains that free passage of American ships through the Panama Canal will entail a reduction in revenue, and the loss will have to be made up on the general trade.

A motion by Mr. Ben Tillett that a committee be appointed to enquire into the Government's powers and prospective action regarding compulsory arbitration, was overwhelmingly rejected by the Trades Union Congress.

LOCAL.

Letters and postcards will in future be sent via Siberia to Europe unless marked by the senders for transmission by another route.

The police report that \$120 worth of jewellery and valuables has been found in the garden of Mr. Ho Tung's Peak residence, which was recently burgled.

The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart left for home to-day per the s.s. Goeben. He is travelling via Siberia and expects to be away for about six months.

On Wednesday a memorial service was held on the parade ground at In-tong, near Canton, in memory of the late Mr. Fung Yue, the aviator who recently lost his life while making a flight.

We learn that a gang of pirates captured an oil lighter belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Co. near Wongmoon. The captain and the chief engineer were held as hostages, and a ransom of \$20,000 is demanded.

The unusual request of a solicitor, that a judge should order discovery as he wanted to show the solicitor on the other side some documents, was made this morning in the Summary Court. The request was granted.

At the Police Court this morning two Chinese who said they were unemployed and were going to Shatin to look for work, were fined \$10 each or, in default, one month's hard labour for trespassing on the railway at Kowloon.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Tak Cheong and W. Waterhouse to recover the sum of \$163.25. It was agreed that the case should be taken in Chambers to-morrow when it will be settled.

An interesting point arose this morning which showed one of the differences between the Hongkong civil code and that obtaining at Home. The Chief Justice said he was forwarding certain suggestions to the Government for the amendment of the civil code.

The Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., were plaintiffs in an action in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which they claimed \$41.83 from C. A. G. Bearwolf. The latter said he owed \$24. An adjournment for a week was ordered as the case is likely to be settled.

GENERAL NEWS

China's Additional Taxes.

With a view to increasing taxes from tobacco and liquors, the Chinese Ministry of Finance has instructed the various Provinces to submit suggestions as to the best method to be pursued by the Central Government.

Engineer's Death.

A telegram was received in Shanghai on August 20 reporting the death at Kuling, from appendicitis, of Mr. G. Gordon, an engineer engaged on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, who has been acting as district engineer at Hsueh-shu-fu. Mrs. Gordon died recently and after her demise Mr. Gordon took his two children to Kuling.

Summer Epidemics in Osaka.

The number of cases of dysentery and typhoid fever have greatly increased in Osaka City during the past two months. From January to June 15 cases of dysentery and 202 cases of typhoid fever were reported, but since the beginning of July 117 cases of dysentery and 351 cases of typhoid fever have been reported.

Blown Across the Pacific.

Five fishermen who were returning to their homes and who arrived in Yokohama from San Francisco by the Pacific S.S. China, left for Hokkaido in a sampan on May 4. They were blown out of their course and, having failed to make the Hawaii Islands, eventually drifted 7,000 miles landing fifteen miles south of San Diego, in California, two months after they left Yokohama, during which time they lived upon fish and rain-water.

Inundations in Korea.

Heavy rains, which have continued daily since the 16th ult., have caused serious inundations in all parts of Korea. The Han river, near Seoul, rose over 25 feet above normal level on the morning of the 20th, and Yongnam has been again flooded, communication between the old and new cities being cut off.

Rain was still falling on Tuesday (20th ult.), and the inundated districts were extending rapidly.

The authorities are taking all possible measures for the prevention of further inundations.

Sentence of Execution.

A sentence of death was passed in the mixed court Shanghai on August 29, says the "China Press," on a prisoner charged with two other Chinese with the murder of a woman on Saturday night in west Tibet road. The evidence showed that the condemned man, with the help of the other prisoners, strangled his wife and then attempted to carry her body into the outlying districts in a sack for burial. The court ordered the husband to the Chinese city for execution and the other prisoners were sentenced to five and two years' imprisonment.

Wild Orchids in England.

Few of our English flowers attract more attention or are more interesting than the wild orchids. Mr. E. J. Bedford, one of the first of the English nature photographers, is making a collection of photographs of these plants, and he contributes to "Knowledge" for the current month descriptions and pictures of some of the rarer forms which he has recently discovered in Sussex. The illustrations include the plants growing among their natural surroundings. Among others are the Spider Orchid, the Little Bug Orchid, and the Lizard Orchid, with its curious prolongations of the floral leaves.

American Novelist's Death.

The American playwright and novelist, Mr. Anthony E. Wills, died at Stroudsburg, Pa., on July 27. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Wills's first novel, "Monsieur Paul de Vere," was published, and thereafter he contributed regularly to various magazines. Five years ago he wrote his first play. He was the author of "The Lost Trail," "The Squawman," "Oak Farm," "A Regiment for Two," "College Chums," "The Stranger," "Too Many Husbands," and "The Struggle." Mr. Wills was a member of the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers, Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, De Long Council, R. A., the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Foxdale, the Waterways League, and the National Amateur Press Association.



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Apart from its value as a general tonic, Sanatogen is of the greatest service to the physician in fighting Malaria, Dysentery and other scourges of tropical climates.

On this subject, Dr. H. H. W. H., of Babugarah, United Provinces, writes:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

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But no less impressive is the enthusiastic testimony of patients themselves. Thousands of well known people in every walk of life have publicly testified to the wonderful benefits they have received from Sanatogen, and a few of their letters are reproduced here.

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The Hon. Mr. Justice.

Deputy, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron.

C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremares.

Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times"

says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

The popular Novelist, writes:—"20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald.

of Berlin University writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

S.O.A.E.O.

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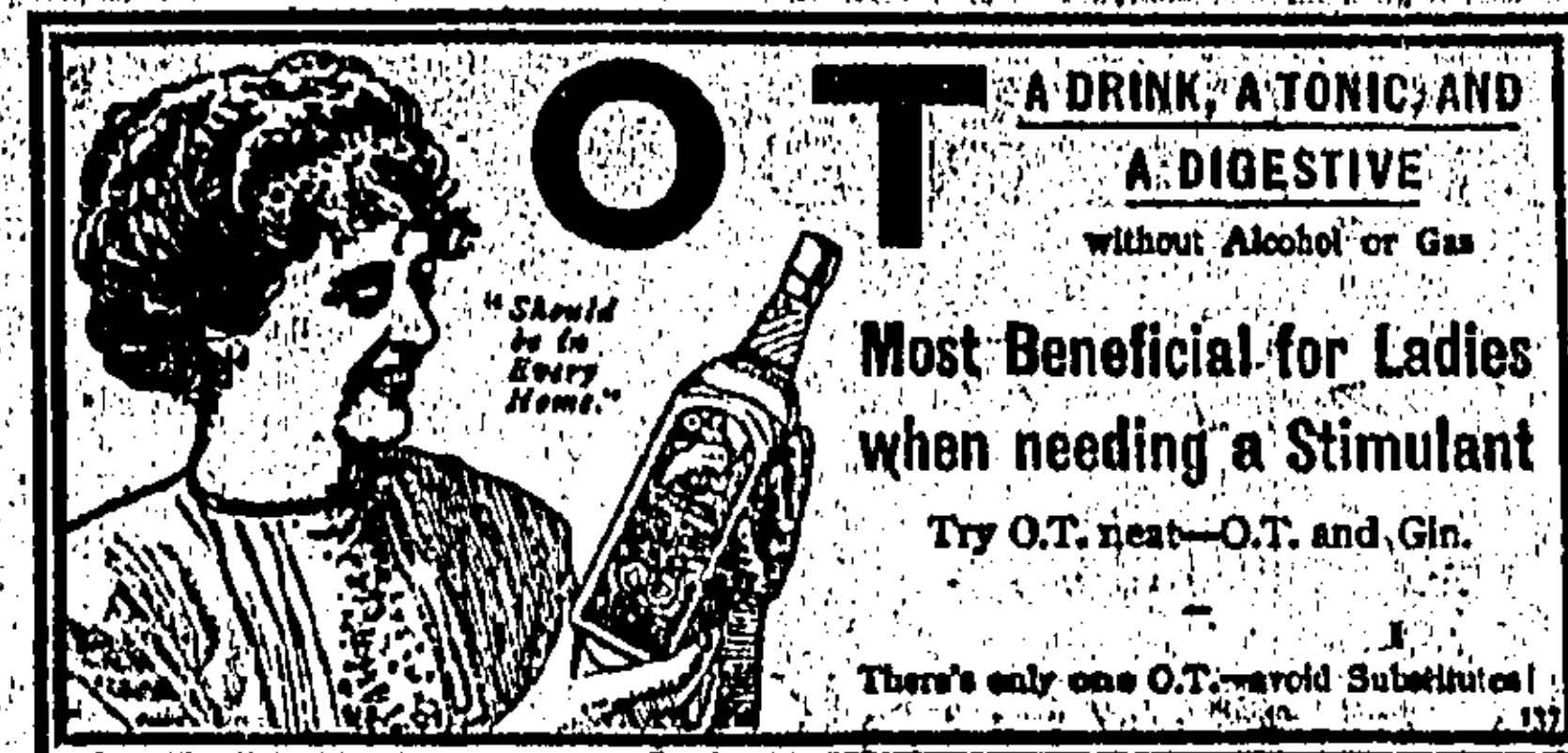
ENGLISH, German or Eurasian girl wanted as nurse for one child. Apply K. T. c/o Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 31st August, 1912. [839]

TO LET.

MODREENAGH, 31 The Peak, for six months from 1st November. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 3rd Sept., 1912. [889]

TO LET LARGE subterranean building, Godown situated on water-front, East Point. For further particulars apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th Aug., 1912. [888]

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Pedder Street. One roomed Office. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 21st May 1912. [841]



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LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912.

APATHETIC HONGKONG.

The complaint is often made, that the Hongkong public rarely evinces a serious interest in any question, whether it be local, strictly national, Imperial or universal in its influence. Our own view is that there are solid grounds for this assertion, for on more than one occasion have we observed attempts made to rouse public opinion without the least response being forthcoming. Those who have made the effort have, in fact, soon come to the conclusion that they might as well slog a dead horse, and hope thereby to galvanise the brute into life again. It is therefore all the more gratifying to observe that there is, at least somebody in the Colony who takes sufficient interest in outside matters to write a lengthy letter to the "Telegraph" on the question of electoral reform. We have heard of otherwise apparently intelligent men declaring that they came to Hongkong "to get away from politics," and they frankly confess that since they have been in the Colony they have studiously ignored Hongkong political developments. We regard this as a disquieting sign. It may appear on the face of it to be a very little matter, but we fear it betrays a lack of appreciation of national questions, and often leads to the adoption of an outlook as provincial and circumscribed as is that of the average resident of, say, any small country town at home. We believe, in fact, that there are in Hongkong to-day dozens of Britishers who seldom, if ever, look further afield than the physical limits of the Colony. They are correspondingly cramped in their outlook, and are as blind to the larger issues of the wide world.

Prepared as we are to admit that it is a glorious relief to place nine thousand miles between one's self and the scenes of petty political squabbles, we do not agree that it is a healthy sign to see young Britishers in the Overseas possessions of the Empire absolutely unconcerned about the leading questions of the day. Get away from party wranglings and bickerings by all means; but let an intelligent interest still be displayed towards those matters which are demanding and receiving the serious attention of the statesman in the Homeland. Hongkong people, surrounded as they are by a most cosmopolitan community, ought in all conscience to be able to secure a broad enough and detached enough outlook on most questions; and distance from the seat of warfare should only serve to increase their partiality. The only alternative is for one to become absolutely absorbed and wrapped up in purely local affairs, with a consequent narrowing of one's outlook on life. For while there are circumstances here which should help towards broad and tolerant views, and an unrestricted vision, there are also physical features about Hongkong which easily encourage the narrower viewpoint. Thus it is that many a resident in the Colony knows little else of the East than what he sees on our rocky island, while many another has been content to wonder what lies on the other side of the Kowloon Hills, when by a short railway trip he could have his curiosity gratified.

In Shanghai there exists, we believe, a very active branch of the League of Young Liberals, in which leading residents take a decided interest. While we would not care to see in Hongkong any organisation whose existence might give rise to undignified and scurrilous discussions, we cannot help feeling that the mere fact of Shanghai possessing such a body as we have referred to, shows, at least, that there are many young men in the Model Settlement who still keep a keen eye on Home affairs. And so far as this be true, Hongkong might do worse than follow the lead of its northern neighbour.

DAY BY DAY.

The noblest service comes from nameless hands, and the best servant does his work unseen.

Naval Arrivals.

H.M. ships Cadmus and Atlas arrived from the North yesterday.

Sir Henry Blake.

Sir Henry Blake has arrived in London from Myrtle Grove, Youghal.

Constable Charged with Assault.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese constable was charged before Mr. E. A. Irving, with assaulting another Chinese. He was fined \$5.

Joining the Tamar.

Lieutenant J. O. Farmer, Royal Marine Light Infantry, joins the Tamar, says the "L. & C. Express" to fill a vacancy in her complement.

Major Hall, R. G. A.

The "L. & C. Express" states that on arriving at Hongkong Major H. C. Hall, Royal Garrison Artillery, will take up the command of No. 83 Company.

Mr. Stewart Leaves.

The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart left for home to-day, per s.s. Goeben. He is travelling via Siberia and expects to be away for about six months.

Arrived from Tientsin.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson, pro-consular registrar at Tientsin, and Mrs. Jamieson arrived in Hongkong yesterday by the s.s. Kleist; they leave to-day in the s.s. Haitan.

Property Recovered.

The police report that \$120 worth of jewellery and valuables has been found in the garden of Mr. Ho Tung's Park residence, which was recently burgled.

Mails Arrived.

The following mails arrived to-day:—s.s. Goeben, from Singapore and Europe; s.s. Zafiro from Manila; s.s. Siberia from San Francisco, Japan and Shanghai, with the Siberian mail.

Heavy Rain and Swell.

The general report of the voyage of the s.s. Tain from Manila states strong S. W. wind with heavy rain; and heavy S. W. swell for 30 hours; wind backing to S. E., moderating slightly before arrival.

Settled.

The case in which the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co. Ltd. sued E. M. Hazeland to recover the sum of \$206, was mentioned before Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning. A settlement was arrived at.

Reported Theft of Clothing.

Mr. D. Young of Taikeo reports to the police that whilst he was residing at Mount Parker some thieves entered his house at Stanley Terrace either by means of the window or with a duplicate key, and stole clothing valued \$75.50.

Memorial Service.

On Wednesday a memorial service was held on the parade ground at In-tong, near Canton, in memory of the late Mr. Fung Yue, who recently lost his life while making a flight on his aeroplane. The service was attended by thousands of soldiers and civilians, and it was most impressive.

Assaulted a Policeman.

A Chinese detective summoned an Indian before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court, this morning, for assaulting him. The defendant admitted that he pushed the complainant but denied that he struck him. He said he did not know that the complainant was a detective. Mr. Melbourne said that it was a very serious thing to assault a policeman and fined the defendant \$5.

Light Draft str. for Swatow.

There is being constructed in Hongkong a light draft steamer intended for service in the waterways of Swatow which will be completed during September. The vessel has a length of 124 ft. and 20 ft. beam and is constructed to draw, when loaded, a maximum of 2 ft. 6 in. She will be fitted with ample passenger accommodation, and her engines will give her a speed of about eight knots.—R. O. D. News.

BURGLAR ESCAPES.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF ALLEGED CARELESSNESS.

Climbed Down Spout at Hospital

We have been informed on good authority that there is no little commotion in the Police Headquarters in consequence of the escape of a man who has pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and who was remanded for further enquiries, escaping from custody. The story, though it concerns a serious matter, is not without its amusing side.

The man who has made good his escape successfully negotiated an entrance into the house of Mrs. McEwan, Bonconsfield Arcade, in the early hours of Wednesday morning. Although he made a successful entry he was barred by the form of Sanitary Inspector McEwan, brother-in-law of Mrs. McEwan. To get into the room wherein he was captured he had to pass over the body of a sleeping ayah, and when he was arrested he had \$40 worth of property in his possession. He tried to injure Inspector McEwan, but the latter rendered him stupid with a series of quick punches on the chin.

Pleaded Guilty.

The burglar appeared at the Police Court, later the same morning, and pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, but denied that he had ever been banished, according to the statement in the second charge preferred against him. Mr. Irving said that if the defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge of returning from banishment he would have to be sent to the Criminal Sessions for trial. A remand was asked for and granted, so that enquiries could be made.

Feligned Illness.

It is now alleged that the prisoner feigned illness in the goal and was successful in persuading the authorities there to send him to the Government Civil Hospital. The Inspector at the station, it is stated, insisted on his being handcuffed whilst he was being conveyed to the hospital, and also sent word to those in charge of the hospital to watch the man closely, as he believed he was only shamming.

According to the instructions of the doctor the manacles were removed, but a lukong was left in attendance over the wily "patient." Sometime after his admission he asked permission to retire to the lavatory and the lukong accompanied him. After waiting some considerable time the lukong forced open the door only to find that the bird had flown. He had made his escape through the window and down the water pipe.

Police headquarters were immediately informed of what had happened, but at the time of writing the missing man had not been re-arrested.

An Amazing Statement.

At a late hour this afternoon we were informed that the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the escape of the burglar revealed the fact that the lukong who had charge of the man when he was successful in effecting his escape, is a brother to him.

If this is true it speaks of remarkable remissness somewhere.

RAILWAY TRESPASSERS.

At the Police Court, this morning, two Chinese who said they were unemployed and were going to Sha-tin to look for work were fined \$10 each or, in default, one month's hard labour, for trespassing on the railway at Kowloon.

Mr. Clarke, of the K. C. R., said he wished to press the charge, as to get to Sha-tin there was no necessity for the men to be within 500 yards of the railway. There was a notice to the effect that trespassers would be prosecuted close by where the men were arrested.

Mr. Irving in passing sentence advised Mr. Clarke to have notices posted indicating that two men had been punished for trespassing.

Mr. Clarke said it was the intention of the company to do so.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Lighter Held Up.

Another piratical outrage is reported. This time from Wongmoon. We understand that, on Wednesday afternoon a lighter with a cargo of oil in bulk, the property of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was being towed up the Sailam Channel by a Chinese-owned steam launch when she was borne down upon by a gang of pirates.

On finding herself fired upon, the launch stopped and was speedily boarded by the gang. Discovering that the lighter's cargo could not be taken away, they laid hands on everything else of value that they could see, and having made prisoners of the skipper and chief engineer, the ruffians cleared off, leaving the craft and the remainder of the crew unharmed.

The launch and lighter at once put back for Wongmoon, and latest reports from there state that the two vessels are now lying at anchor in the West River, near the Customs Station.

It is believed that the two prisoners are being held to ransom, and that \$20,000 is the sum fixed as the price of their release.

SPORT.

Annual Report of the Hongkong Cricket League.

The ninth annual report of the Hongkong Cricket League has just been issued. It states that for the Shield Competition eight Clubs entered viz:—Craigengower, Civil Service, Kowloon, Royal Garrison Artillery, Navy Yard, Royal Engineers, Hongkong Police and the K. O. Y. L. I. (Yorkshire Regiment). The Shield was won by the Craigengower Cricket Club with 30 points for 14 matches played, of which 9 were won, 2 lost and 3 drawn.

Since the beginning of the League, numerous systems of scoring have been tried, and the past season saw a reversion to the original method viz:—3 points for a win and 1 point for a draw, while a loss did not count; this system worked very satisfactorily, and for local conditions was found the most practicable.

The annual general meeting will be held on Monday, at 5.30 p.m. in the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., were plaintiffs in an action in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which they claimed \$41.83 from W. A. G. Bearwolf.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, but the defendant was unrepresented.

His Lordship, to the defendant:—Do you owe this money?

The defendant: I do not, my Lord.

His Lordship:—Are you ready to go on?

Mr. Harris:—I think so, I have only brought the necessary witness to prove the case.

The defendant:—I owe about \$24, your Lordship.

His Lordship:—Perhaps you had better see Mr. Harris.

The parties had a discussion and Mr. Harris later applied for an adjournment of a week, as the case was likely to be settled.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

The unusual request of a solicitor, that a judge should order discovery as he wanted to show the solicitor on the other side some documents, was made this morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The case was one in which A. D'Almeida sued J. A. Dove to recover the sum of \$420.

Mr. Reader Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing applied for an adjournment and added:—Will your Lordship order discovery? I would like to show my friend some documents. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harris:—Mutual discovery, my Lord.

His Lordship:—Very well.

GOEBEN IN TYPHOON.

Gallant Rescue in the China Sea.

We have been informed, in the course of an interview with the Captain of the N. D. L. Goeben, that his ship struck a typhoon about 300 miles from Hongkong. There was a strong N.N.W. blowing which changed to N.N.E., then to East. The greatest force of the wind was nine, (about 60 miles an hour), or three below the maximum. The period at which the fullest force was felt was at noon. The centre of the typhoon passed South of the Goeben, about seventeen miles away.

Chinese Jumps Overboard.

About four o'clock in the afternoon a Chinese jumped overboard and the Captain had a boat with four men under the fourth officer, lowered. Despite the treacherous nature of the sea the gallant men succeeded in rescuing their man and in bringing him safely back to the ship.

The passengers were all excited, and a whip-round was the means of each of the sailors being presented with £1-10-0. On reaching Hongkong the passengers subscribed for a suitable present for the officer who had charge, as a recognition of his gallantry.

The Captain referring to the heat in the Red Sea said that he had been travelling the tropics from his youth and he had never felt the effects of the heat in the Red Sea so bad as this trip. For the first time in his life he experienced the sensation of prickly heat.

DIFFERENCE IN PROCEDURE.

Hongkong Code Differs From that at Home.

An interesting point arose this morning, in the Original Court, showing one of the differences between the Hongkong civil code, and that existing at home. The point arose out of the case in which Kwok Siu Lun, of 49 Robinson Road, sued Kang Yan Che, of 255 Queen's Road, Central, claiming possession of premises, 258 and the second and third floors of 253 Queen's Road Central which the defendant occupied as tenant at will, which tenancy was determined by notice to quit on March 18. The claim asked, in addition, for two sums of money as profits.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. K. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the defendant.

Yesterday, Mr. C. G. Alabaster opened the case for the plaintiff and called evidence. In the cross-examination of plaintiff's witnesses, Mr. Potter produced certain documents to the Court, but, on the completion of his friend's case, announced that he would call no evidence.

This morning, Mr. Alabaster claimed to have the right of addressing the Court last, as was the practice in England, Mr. Potter having put in documents. He pointed out that the English procedure precluded the defendant from the last word, if he adduced evidence of any sort.

Mr. Potter pointed out that on this point the Hongkong procedure differed from that at home, and maintained that he had the right, under decisions of the ex-Chief Justice. Young barristers at home were very often trapped and deprived of the last word; by their putting documents to opposing witness, when he called no evidence himself.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, said he was forwarding certain suggestions to the Government for the amendment of the civil code, and he would like to have that matter cleared up. He would especially reserve the point for discussion later, if they liked.

Mr. Alabaster said he was quite willing to do that, if it did not add to the cost of the case.

His Lordship said that his object in suggesting the amendments, was to bring the procedure here, into conformity with that pertaining at home. He considered it extremely desirable that they should be in conformity with the home law.

Mr. Potter suggested that after the case was finished, if His Lordship would sit with the Judge, they could take it straight away.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Is a Fine Advisable?

A week or two ago a suggestion was made in this column to the effect that house-holders should insist that no strange boys or coolies should be permitted to sleep in their out-houses and, as far as possible, should allow only compradores' boys and the like to come around during the day.

But if house-holders are to take pains to keep strangers away and are to put themselves to the trouble of handing unwelcome visitors over to the police, we hope to see their efforts strongly supported by the authorities. As matters are at present in the Colony, the offence should be punished as rigorously as possible.

Harshness in punishment for its own sake we should always abhor, but there are times when kid-glove methods are actually hurtful. They are unfair, that is, to the general body of the public. For this reason we rather regret that the two men who were to id in the servants' quarters of Mr. Lopes were let off with the option of a fine. Would it not be better in the end if offenders were made to realise, once and for all, that imprisonment was the one punishment for this offence?

Hair and the Vote.

Strange reports emanate from Peking these days. But one of the most astounding which has come to our notice of late is that contained in to-day's Chinese telegrams, stating that President Yuan has directed the "Senate Preparatory Bureau" to deny the franchise to those still wearing the queue! We do not know what the functions of the organisation named may be, but from its name we suspect it to be a body brought into being to draw up China's new Constitution. If that be so, we can only express the profoundest surprise that a man credited with such progressive ideals, as is Yuan Shih-kai, should seriously tender the Bureau such a piece of foolish advice. We can quite well appreciate the attitude of mind of those Chinese who have discarded their hirsute appendages because they believe them to be a mark of bondage, but we can equally well understand that there may be others who attach no significance either to the absence or the presence of the queue. And these latter may be just as wise and just as patriotic as their queueless brethren. After all, there is no peculiar merit in short hair. We have often noted demands in Europe that there should be an educational qualification for the vote. This is the first time we have come across the idea of basing the franchise on a certain style of doing the hair.

Trade Unions.

It is refreshing to turn aside from some of the over-heated or nonsensical remarks uttered recently by or on behalf of trade unionists, to a few shrewd observations made by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster at the Norwich Congress. To be good trades-unionists, said Cardinal Bourne, men must remember (a) the binding force of the Ten Commandments, (b) the rights of other men, (c) the fact that a man was at liberty not to join. His Eminence added that those with families were bound to see whether their reason for withholding their labour was sufficient to justify their inflicting privations on their wives and families; a very necessary reminder, as the Home news of a couple of months ago testify. The cure of the average union man is his apparent powerlessness to see both sides of the question. The more loudly he clamours for his own rights, the more persistently does he bind himself to the fact that there is also something to be said for the non-unionist and that even that Man of Sin, the Employer, may possess an odd right or two of his own.

SPECIAL CABLES.

TIBETAN EXPEDITION.

NOT TO CROSS BORDER.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, September 6.
President Yuan Shih-kai has ordered the Tibetan expedition not to cross the border, on account of a British despatch.

MONGOLIAN REBELLION.

DISQUIETING OUTLOOK.

(Independent News Agency.)
Tokyo, September 6.
Telegrams from Mukden announce that the rioting in Mongolia is rapidly spreading and its dimensions are assuming threatening proportions.
The expeditionary force from Mukden, consisting of 3,500 men, is now proceeding towards Tsan-shan, while that from Peking will start in a few days. It is generally doubted, however, if the forces will succeed in effectually quelling the formidable rebellion.
MANCHURIA DISTURBED.
Owing to the severity of troops (many having been sent to Mongolia) conditions in Manchuria are very unsettled, and the Hungtuzes are taking advantage of the situation. In the north the telegraphic wires have been cut down, people are threatened, and commerce is in a very depressed state.

THE AMAH'S ACTION.

Claim for Wages and an Impending Charge.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, an Amah, Chow Ah Lie, sued her former mistress, a lady named Cabral, to recover \$9.00 alleged to be due for wages.

Mr. Leo. D'Almeida e Castro appeared for the defendant and applied for an adjournment for a fortnight as he was bringing a charge against the plaintiff for leaving the defendant's service without notice.

His Lordship:—Why should I wait for that case to be heard in the Police Court, before this one?

Mr. D'Almeida:—Because she has left service without notice, and I would like to prove it in the Police Court.

His Lordship:—You could prove that here and it might be a defence. Apparently she is first in the field.

Mr. D'Almeida:—I understand she has been to Mr. Woodcock at the Magistracy; he told her she was not entitled to any salary, and told her to go away.

His Lordship:—Well, he may be right or he may not.

Mr. D'Almeida:—That is so.

His Lordship:—He has not engaged into it judicially.

Mr. D'Almeida:—That is quite true. Will your Lordship allow the case to stand over for a week. I am engaged the whole week?

His Lordship:—Well to-day week, I will take the case.

SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Subscription Unnecessary for Europe.

It is announced that letters and postcards for Europe will in future be despatched by the route of Siberia unless marked by the senders for transmission by another route.

Printed matter and samples will continue to be sent by the Suez Canal route.

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, Sept. 7.
Hongkong Hotel Half Yearly meeting.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.
Special meeting Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.

Thursday, Sept. 12.
Allan Wilkie, Theatre Royal.

Saturday, Sept. 14.
Lawn Bowls championship, Tai koo.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.
Lady May at Home, Mountain Lodge.

Thursday, Sept. 19.
Interport Swimming.

Friday, Sept. 20.
Interport Swimming.

HONGKONG PRISON.

Report of the Superintendent for Last Year.

The report of the Superintendent of Hongkong Prison for the year 1911 states that the number of prisoners received into prison during the year and the corresponding number for the year 1910 were as follows:—Convicted by Ordinary Courts, (1911) 3,644, (1910) 3,073; Supreme Court for China and Corea, (1911) 0; (1910) 1; Debtors, (1911) 63, (1910) 100; on remand or in default of finding surety, (1911) 439, (1910) 785; Total, (1911) 4,178, (1910) 4,897.

There was thus a decrease of 689 on the total number of admissions as compared with the year 1910. There was a decrease of prisoners convicted for felony during the year under review, the number being 737 against 740 for the previous year.

The number of prisoners admitted to prison for offences not of a criminal nature was 2,453.

The figures show that 67 per cent. of the total admissions to prison were for non-criminal offences. The percentage in 1910 was 72.

There were 85 juveniles admitted into prison, 55 of whom were sentenced to be whipped in addition to various terms of imprisonment varying from twenty-four hours' detention to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 15.4 as compared with 13.3 for 1910.

There were 100 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Court in the New Territories against 109 for the previous year (32 in 1909).

The number of convicts in custody on the 31st December for the past ten years was:—1902, 215; 1903, 245; 1904, 243; 1905, 216; 1906, 154; 1907, 146; 1908, 140; 1909, 180; 1910, 208; 1911, 211.

There were 957 punishments awarded for breach of prison discipline, being an average of 101 per prisoner, as compared with 728, with an average of 133 for the preceding year. There were 2 cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted during the year. There were 100 prisoners whipped by order of the Courts.

There was one escape.

There were 8 deaths from natural causes, one suicide, and 2 executions; 11 prisoners were released on medical grounds.

Constant attention is given to the instruction of long sentence prisoners of good conduct, who are employed at industrial labour.

There were 5,303,754 forms printed and issued to the various Government Departments and 20,532 books bound and repaired during the year under review.

TAKEN IN CHAMBERS.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Tak Cheong sued W. Waterhouse to recover the sum of \$103.25.

Mr. W. Crowther Smith, who appeared for the plaintiff, asked for the case to be taken in chambers to-morrow. There would not be any hearing and the case would be settled.

His Lordship:—Is the defendant absent?

Mr. Crowther Smith:—Yes; it is only a question of instalments; I don't want it adjourned for a week.

The application was granted.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, at 12.15 p.m. to-day:—

Manila, September 3, 1912.
Cyclone or typhoon N. W. of Yap; direction unknown.

The typhoon of which we had warning yesterday has passed to the south of the Colony, and consequently at 10.40 a.m. to-day the signals were lowered. At 11 o'clock the disturbance was located near the Hainan Strait, moving W.N.W.

THE ROSENTHAL MURDER.

Some Actors in the Tragedy.

Perhaps the most nonchalant personality that has figured in the situation is that of Sam Paul, East Side gambler and head of the political association bearing his name—an association that hated Rosenthal because he had informed on their chief.

Paul has been consulted by the detectives and there has been no suggestion that he be detained or even considered as a material witness, although it has been widely told how one of the gambler guests on the steamboat excursion of the Sam Paul Association the day before the murder remarked that they would have to "get Hynie Rosenthal if he kept on talking" to the District Attorney and the newspapers.

As a lieutenant of detectives expressed it, "Sam doesn't look like that kind of a fellow; you'd never think he ran a gambling house; he is so quiet and agreeable, so soft-spoken and kind to everybody." Certainly the way he was driven up to headquarters in his motor car, strolled in for a talk with Dougherty, and gone away in the same modest, unimpeachable manner doesn't indicate that he is "that kind of a fellow." And the Deputy Commissioner himself was quoted as saying he "had got some awfully good stuff from Sam," so why need one ask for more reasons for the consideration shown Paul? Perhaps one detail of the "good stuff" was Paul's concurrence in the request that his friend "Billard Bill" Jack Rose call at Headquarters without the escort of a detective. Paul, by the way, is said to be backed in his ventures by a Republican politician who has held high office in the State Government.

Rosenthal "A Good Fellow."

A gambler, standing under the porte cochere of the Hotel Metropole, a few feet from the spot where Herman Rosenthal fell with the gangster's bullets in his head, has said that Jack Rose was a fool to march down to Headquarters to oblige Sam Paul or any other man. Rose is not popular with the Tenderloin gamblers, neither is Paul, nor any of the East Siders. Rosenthal is talked of now as a "good fellow" and many of the gamblers who do business in the Porties express sympathy for him—not the matter of his death alone, but because of what they call his persecution. They don't like Lieut. Becker, either. They say he didn't "play the game right" with Rosenthal, that he allowed a grudge to get the better of his judgment.

William Shapiro, the man who drove the car in which Jack Rose and Sam Schnaps rode uptown from Tom Sharkey's saloon in Fourteenth Street a few hours before the murder, told more about the affair when Burns detectives questioned him and his partner, Louis Libby. Shapiro exonerated Libby and threw himself under the protection of the District Attorney. He declared, it was said, that he knew when he was hired by Rose that it might be a rough job, but there was a nice "piece of change"—\$50—in it, and Rose was good for the money.

Shapiro's Story.

Shapiro told of the drive around town, and the halt in the neighbourhood of Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Here he said, one man left the car and others got in. The new passengers were apparently the hired slayers. The car then went slowly toward the Metropole. Shapiro said he did not know anybody was going to be killed. The street was ablaze with lights, and he saw several policemen. He halted his car just east of the Cohan Theatre.

"Three of my passengers got out of the car slowly and walked over to the Metropole," Shapiro was quoted as saying. "They didn't hurry. The three stopped in front of the Metropole and stood there for several minutes. They spoke to somebody who appeared to have come out of the restaurant just about the time they got there."

"Pretty soon the man they were talking to went back into the restaurant and was gone two or three minutes. Then another

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE TIMOR REVOLT.

How it was Finally Quelled.

The news brought from Timor by the S.S. Empire was to the effect that the revolution in Manufai ended in favour of the Government forces, and the Indian detachment despatched to the scene some eight months ago, returned by the Empire and have proceeded to their headquarters in Portuguese India.

In the final movement the Portuguese troops, under His Excellency the Governor of Timor, advanced towards Manufai, one of the largest districts in Timor, and succeeded in capturing Kabeleo, a mountain some 2,000 metres high, after a brilliant assault. The troops had continually to make use of ropes in order to cross the dangerous precipices and reach the summit. The rebels were hidden in underground holes and fired from most unexpected quarters as the troops advanced. But the strategy of the soldiers, and their courageous advances, caused the rebels to flee to the adjoining hills.

When the rebels first revolted they assassinated the commanding officer of the district and treacherously killed a sergeant and a soldier, and managed to get possession of a field gun, rifles and ammunition. Since those days they had manufactured cartridges for the field gun, with marked success, with the result that they were able to use the weapon against the Portuguese troops. They had, moreover, barricaded many places and distributed their men in thousands at different positions in the mountains, thus making the work of the Government troops all the harder.

The Governor, after carefully locating all the positions of the enemy, made a final plan of attack from all sides and the troops succeeded in killing 3,000 rebels and capturing 4,000. As a consequence, the whole of the Manufai district has surrendered and peace again been restored.

Another revolt has broken out in the far-distant district of Ukusi, but it is expected that this disturbance will be quickly quelled by the expedition which has been despatched to the scene.

LAW LIST.

Original Jurisdiction.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.O.
Tuesday, Sept. 10. Choo Yin Chu and anr. v. Tao Sin Ip.

HONGKONG WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home, with photograph of a Hongkong Sunset.

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To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL re-opens on MONDAY, the 9th inst., for European pupils only. Boys and girls of all ages are now admitted.
H. A. COX, D.A., Headmaster.
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1912. 1645

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th of Sept., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th of Sept., at 3.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th of Sept., 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1912. 1645

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN."

Capt. G. Lindemann, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong 6th September, 1912 1645

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIBERIA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from Godown. Cargo will be landed at consignees' risk. Cargo remaining undelivered MONDAY, 9th September, 1912, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered FRIDAY, 13th will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown THURSDAY 12th Sept., 1912, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be filed on or before September 6th, otherwise they will not be recognized.

FRED. J. HALTON, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1912. 1640

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

For LABUAN, KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to Tawau, Lahad Datu, Jolo, Menado and Jesselton.

THE Steamship

"BORNEO."

Capt. F. Sembill (now loading) will leave on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1912. 1645

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Dining out this evening. Bridge? No; Poker. That means a late night? Yes, and a thirsty morning! and KIPPERED HERRING for breakfast AND an excuse for a cocktail or two at eleven.

August 12, 1912.

BUGLE BRAND BOTTLING

of

BASS' ALE

and

GUINNESS' STOUT.

The Original Bottlers of Bass' Ale

M. B. FOSTER & SONS, LTD.

LONDON.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Tel. 638.

The Fascination of the East



is brought home to you in the perfection to which Egyptian Cigarettes have been brought by Messrs. MAGPHEU FRERES in their two brands known as

Bouton Rouge
and **Felucca**
Egyptian Cigarettes

The care with which they are made, under ideal climatic conditions, starting from the selection of the leaf to the finished product, makes these brands a revelation to the cigarette connoisseur.

A Luxury to the Man of Taste.

Sole Agents:
British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

DRINK TANSAN

"CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE [WATERS.]"
"IT PROLONGS THE PERIOD OF YOUTH,"
"IT EXTENDS THE SPAN OF LIFE."

Pure, Exquisite in Flavour, Simulating without Reaction, this Life-giving, Natural Mineral Water gushes out of the Mountain side at Takaradzuka, near Kobe, Japan.

Tansan is Nature's own Distillation and because of its absolute Purity it blends with Spirits, Wines, Stout, Milk and other Liquors without altering the natural flavour, except to unfold it.

TANSAN GINGER ALE.

Experts testify that Tansan Ginger Ale made with Tansan Mineral Water is the most wholesome, refreshing and palatable drink known.

Bottled in Japan by

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON

TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants.

Telephone No. 126.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 2nd September 1912

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regul. Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.Takes cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste,
Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

Folhaing, Kobe & Yokohama:

For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:

S.S. BRISGAVIA.....8th Sept.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

S.S. SUEVIA.....12th Sept.

For Marseilles, Havre, Hamburg & Ant.

S.S. PREUSSEN.....16th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

LOG BOOK.

Nagasaki Health Regulation.

We are informed that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are in receipt of the following telegram from Tokyo:—On arrival of steamers at Nagasaki, passengers in all classes will at once be taken to the Sanitary Station there for the examination of their health and if they satisfy the Health-Officer, they will be permitted to land immediately. If steamers discharge their cargo at the quarantine anchorage, they may not necessarily be detained, but permitted to proceed to the next port. In the event of steamers having unfortunately been detained, the company will provide railway tickets to through passengers.

U.S.S. Liscum. Salvage Operations.

A Shanghai Harbour notification announces that salvage operations of the U.S.S. Liscum will be commenced at once, and that steam vessels when approaching and passing the salvage operations must reduce speed to avoid any danger. Two red flags during the day and a white light at night will be shown whilst the divers are at work.

Ships' Officers' Pay.

The Merchant Service Guild, whose headquarters are at Liverpool, have during the past few weeks, through their branch at South Shields, induced eight firms on the north-east coast to raise the pay of their ships' officers. The Liverpool firm of Bowring and Co., whose cargo vessels trade to the Tyne, have granted the following advances:—First officers will receive £12, a month, second officers £10, third officers £8. In tank steamers, home or Eastern trade, first officers will receive £13 per month, second officers £11, and third officers £9. In tank steamers employed in the Pacific trade first officers receive £13 for the first year, £14 for the second year, and £15 for the third year; second officers £11 for the first year, £12 for the second year, and £13 for the third year; third officers, £9, £10 and £11 for each year respectively. The other firms' advances have been on a similar scale.—"Manchester Guardian."

Glass-bottomed boat.

Scientific investigation of the ocean's bed and of aquatic plants and animal life will be made comparatively easy, says the "Philadelphia Record," by the use of a glass-bottomed boat that has just been launched at Camden, U.S.A. Through the glass bottom and the apparatus with which the boat is being equipped it will be possible to see clearly to a great depth, and the boat will be of especial value in locating wrecks at the bottom of the sea. From stem to stern the bottom of the novel craft is laid with plate-glass fully one inch thick and divided by steel frames into sections securely sealed to make it absolutely watertight. An ingenious arrangement with a specially-constructed submarine radio light has been devised for illuminating the bottom of the sea and bringing objects resting on the bottom into clear view by throwing the light down

through the water. Provision has also been made for sinking incandescent lamps dropped from the bottom of the boat to the vicinity of the wrecks or other objects to be inspected. Scientists who have inspected the boat say that it will show at the bottom of the sea many living creatures hitherto unknown.

Searchlights a Danger.

It is understood that the Advisory Committee on Merchant Shipping to the Board of Trade, which has been considering questions arising out of the Titanic disaster, has reported against the use of searchlights being made compulsory on merchant vessels. Several experts, notably the Hydrographer of the Navy, whose views on the subject were ascertained, stated that under ordinary circumstances searchlights would be a danger to navigation. The glare would have a blinding effect astern, as well as on the persons in the ship it was thrown on, rendering it difficult for them to see vessels and lights in the vicinity. This opinion is in accordance with that of a large number of North Atlantic shipmasters, among whom inquiries were recently made at New York by representatives of the United States Government. Nevertheless, some of the Transatlantic boats are now experimenting with electric searchlights, the one on board the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria being of 80,000 candle-power, and equal in size and range to those mounted on German warships.

A Japanese Colleague for Dr. Morrison?

It is credibly reported in Tokio, says the "Manchester Guardian" of August 6 that Yuan Shi-kai is negotiating with M. Ariga Nagao, the well-known Japanese lecturer on international law, with a view to securing his services as advisor to the Republican Government.

General Hwang Hsing.

It is stated in Peking that General Hwang Hsing is implicated in the revolution which was planned by Chang Chen-wu. That is the reason why he did not go to Peking. Hwang Hsing had arranged all the details of the plan for the uprising at Peking together with Chang Chen-wu. Renter's correspondent in Hankow learns from a most reliable source, that General Hwang Hsing visited Hankow, with the greatest secrecy, about 12th August. He stayed for two days at an hotel in the French Concession and held conferences with Chang Chen-wu and others.

Heavy Weather Outside Woosung.

Owing to the heavy weather outside, due to the approach of a typhoon from the direction of Naha, the str. Ningelao, bound for Ningpo, was compelled to put back and arrived at the lower anchorage shortly before midnight on the 28th instant, coming up to her berth on the 29th. Owing to the same cause, says "Shipping and Engineering," there were several vessels which had left Shanghai on the 28th and anchored at Woosung on the following day; they were the Ohoyang, Chiyoan, Paoting, Jaho Maru, Misako Maru, and Fuku Maru.

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
Europe, &c.	Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	11 September
London	India	P. & O. Co.	14 September
do	Sardinia	P. & O. Co.	18 September
Rotterdam, &c.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	9 October
Havre, Rotterdam and Hamburg, &c.	Brigavina	H. A. L.	8 September
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	12 September
do	O. J. D. Ahlers.	H. A. L.	5 October
Marseilles, Hamburg, &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	21 September
Marseilles, Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp, &c.	Preussan	H. A. L.	16 September
Naples and Antwerp	Glenlogan	S. T. & Co.	10 Sept., about
Capeports via Mauritius	Dunerie	Bank Line	10 September
Trieste	Austria	S. W. & Co.	1 October
Trieste via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, &c.	Africa	S. W. & Co.	10 September

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York via Suez	Pathan	S. T. & Co.	10 September
do	Indrasamha	J. M. & Co.	28 September
New York, via Suez Canal	Laverlyde	S. T. & Co.	10 Sept., about
Boston and New York	Dacre Castle	D. & Co.	19 Sept., about
San Francisco	China	P. M. Co.	24 September
San Francisco, &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17 September
do	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	8 October
San Francisco via Keelung and Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	10 September
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	T. K. K.	T. K. K.	4 October
Victoria, B.C.	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	3 October
Victoria, Seattle, &c.	Shidzuka Maru	T. K. K.	10 September
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	17 Sept., 1 p.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle & Tacoma, &c.	Orterio	Bank Line	17 September
Vancouver via Ports	Empress of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	14 September
do	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	5 October

Australia.

Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. & Co.	14 September
do	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	27 September
Australian Ports via Manila	Prinz Sigismund	M. & Co.	7 September

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijiwong	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tijmahi	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tijaroem	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
Philippines	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	18 September
Bombay	Sanuki Maru	N. Y. K.	16 September
Calcutta via Singapore	Jelunga	D. S. & Co.	10 September
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Matru	J. M. & Co.	9 September
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Jinsen Maru	N. Y. K.	7 September
Sandakan	Namsang	J. M. & Co.	11 September
do	Rajah	M. & Co.	13 September
Sourabaya	Pakhoi	B. & S.	9 September
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	7 September
Japan	Tijmanook	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	25 September
do	Katsang	J. M. & Co.	24 September
Kobe and Moji	Thongwa	D. S. & Co.	20 September
Kobe and Yokohama	Prinz Waldemar	M. & Co.	17 Sept., about
do	Miyasaka Maru	N. Y. K.	11 September
Yokohama	Fazilka	J. M. & Co.	11 September
Yokohama and Kobe	Okara	J. M. & Co.	7 September
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Hutichow	B. & S.	12 September
Haiphong	Singan	B. & S.	1 September
do	Sikiang	M. M. Co.	11 September
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	7 September
do	Yoonsang	J. M. & Co.	14 September
Manila, &c.	Tean	B. & S.	10 September
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	7 September
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. & Co.	8 September
do	Choyang	J. M. & Co.	7 September
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	10 September
Foochow, &c.	Haiiching	D. L. & Co.	13 September
Foochow, Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	11 September
Shanghai and Japan	Kamakura Maru	N. Y. K.	11 September
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Japan	A. N. & Co.	15 Sept., about
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	1 October
Shanghai and Kobe	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	9 September
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Gregory Apar.	D. S. & Co.	14 September
Shanghai	O. F. Laeisz	H. A. L.	15 September
do	Arcadia	H. A. L.	24 September
do	Scandia	H. A. L.	10 October
do	Linan	B. & S.	7 September
do	Devanah	P. & O. Co.	12 September
do	Chinlun	B. & S.	12 September
do	Anhui	B. & S.	14 September
do	Totomi Maru	N. Y. K.	7 September
do	Tingsang	J. M. & Co.	10 September
do	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	5 October

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House, Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 52

To Sail

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

DIRECT TO SANDAKAN.

THE Steamship

"RAJAH"

Captain, C. Rosinsky, will be ready to

leave for Sandakan on or about the

18th inst.

For Freight apply to

MELLOR & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Sept. 1912. 144

To Sail

Hongkong—New York.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ

CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the

Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INVEROLYDE"

on or about 10th September, 1912.

For Freight and further information

apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1912. 1487

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the

Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "DAORE" On or about 19th

September.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "PATHAN" On or about

8th Oct.

For Freight and further information,

apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept. 1912. 152

To Sail

THE "INDRA" LINE,

LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK, via SUEZ

CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar

Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched a

few days before 28th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong 2nd Sept., 1912. 1680

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINE.

FOR MANILA, YAP, MARONI,

FRIEDRICH WILHELM-

HAFEN, RABAU, SAMARAI,

BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

Captain D. Lenz, will leave for the

above places on SATURDAY, the 7th

inst., at 6 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOERS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept. 1912. 17

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO

DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Japan.	Okara.
Philippines.	Loongasang.
Macao.	Sui Tai.
Shanghai.	Linsan.
Swatow.	Choyang.
Australia.	Prinz Sigismund.
Shanghai.	Totomi-maru.
Calcutta.	Jinsen-maru.
Kudat.	Borneo.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO

ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel
Rangoon.	Okara.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Manubaria
sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong
via Honolulu, the Japan ports and
Manila on Friday, the 28th ult.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru
will leave Hongkong for San Francisco
via usual ports of Call on Tuesday, the
10th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyo Maru
left San Francisco for Hongkong on
the 31st ult.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru
left Yokohama for Honolulu on the
24th ult., where she is expected on the
3rd inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru
left Yokohama for Honolulu on the
31st ult., where she is expected on the
10th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. China
carrying the American Mail left
Yokohama for this port on Thursday,
the 5th inst., between 10 a.m. and
noon.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia
arrived at San Francisco on the 3rd
inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Waldemar
left Sydney on the 24th ult., at 11 a.m.,
and may be expected here on the 16th
inst.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans
left Sydney on the 28th ult., for this port,
via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and
Manila.

The E. & A. s.s. Empire will leave
for Australia on Saturday, the 21st
inst., at 11 a.m.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of
India left Yokohama for Vancouver
and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd inst.,
at 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. Glenfarg passed the Suez
Canal on the 9th ult.

The Mogul Line s.s. Montrose sailed
from United Kingdom on the 17th
ult. for Hongkong via the Straits.

The Barber Line s.s. Wray Castle
sailed from New York on the 18th
ult., for Hongkong via the Straits.

The Barber Line s.s. Saint Patrick
left New York on the 26th July, for
Hongkong and Far East via the
Straits.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s.
Japan left Port Said on the 26th ult.,
and is expected here on or about the
16th inst.

The Barber Line s.s. Minster
Castle sailed from New York on the
26th ult., for Hongkong and the Far
East.

The Seang Line s.s. Seang Boe left
Rangoon on the 28th ult., for Hong-
kong via Penang and Singapore and is
expected to arrive here on the 9th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru
left Valparaiso on the 8th ult., and
was due at Iquique on the 3rd inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hujo Maru
arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu
on the 4th inst., and is due at
Hongkong on the 20th inst.

The Russian s.s. Sibir from Shanghai
is due to arrive here on or about the 8th
inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Okara,
from Rangoon, is due at Hongkong on
the 7th inst., and leaves for Yokohama
and Kobe on the 9th inst.

The L. O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Namsang,
leaves for Sandakan on the 11th inst.

The s.s. Glenfarg left Singapore on
Tuesday, the 3rd inst., and is due here
on Sunday, the 8th inst., p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Brigavina left
Shanghai on the 4th inst., p.m., and
may be expected here on or about the
8th inst., p.m.

The s.s. Gregory Apar. from
Calcutta left Singapore yesterday and
may be expected here on or about the
11th inst., a.m.

HOTEL LIST.

TELEGRAMS

The following telegrams appeared in an Extra published after we went to press yesterday:

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

ROOSEVELT SUCCESSES.

Router's.
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Sept. 5.
The honours in the Vermont elections lie with the Democrats and the Rooseveltians, the latter of whom have been unexpectedly successful.
Both parties profess to regard the result as the happiest augury for the Presidential election.
Vermont has hitherto been an official Republican stronghold.

THE FRENCH DISASTER.

DEATH-ROLL INCREASING.

London, September 5.
Router's correspondent at Bethune states that sixty dead have been recovered from the coal-mine. Most of the bodies are unrecognisable.

HUNGARIAN MANŒUVRES.

TERRIBLE BALLOON ACCIDENT.

Router's.
(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London September 5.
A shocking accident occurred at the Hungarian manoeuvres.
A balloon was being held by a hundred soldiers when it was carried up into the air by a gust of wind. All released, their hold except three, who were carried to a height of 400 feet, when they dropped exhausted. They were killed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Interesting Chinese Appeal at Sydney.

An application was made recently, at Sydney, before Mr. Justice Gordon on behalf of Loy Ah How, to make absolute a rule nisi calling upon E. T. Pilcher, master of the steamship Alcedon, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus, directing him to release the vessel, should not be issued against him.

The application was based on the ground that Loy Ah How was a naturalised British subject, and as such was entitled to land and remain in New South Wales.
The applicant set out in his affidavit that during the last four years he had been on a holiday trip to China, and for 16 or 17 years prior to his leaving for his native country he had carried on business as a market gardener at Bonny. During his absence from the State he left the garden in charge of a cousin. Other affidavits testifying to the fact that the applicant had resided in New South Wales for a number of years, were also read.

Mr. Wallace (of Messrs. Norton, Smith and Company), who appeared for the respondent, with regard to the question of costs, said that when the applicant was released from the vessel after the rule nisi had been served on Captain Pilcher he was rearrested by a Federal Customs officer on a charge of being a prohibited immigrant under the Commonwealth Immigration Restrictions Act, in connection with which charge he was now under remand.

His Honour, who said he was of opinion that in such cases the Federal Government should be made a party to the rule nisi proceedings, made the rule absolute, without costs.—Sydney "Evening News."

Szechuan Crops.

Reports from Chongtu indicate that throughout Szechuan the crops are excellent and farmers are having a perfect harvest whilst according to reports received from all parts of the province, the weather continues favourable. Business is quiet but new goods will arrive in season as a change occurs in the state of the money market. At present business is greatly hindered by the small amount of silver in circulation.

SHANGHAI GAMBLING CASE.

Heavy Sentence on Harper and Hods.

Arthur Harper and William Hods pleaded guilty of the charge of operating a gambling house at the Belmont, No. 21 North Honan Road Extension in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai on August 29. As stated in last night's "Telegraph," Harper was fined \$3,000 and ordered to be deported unless he could furnish security to the amount of \$2,000 himself, and produce two sureties for an additional \$2,000 each as a guarantee for his good behaviour, making in all \$60,000 in addition to the fine. Hods was fined \$500 and required to give \$1,000 security and two sureties for \$1,000 each or he will be deported in addition to his fine. Both men were taken back to the British jail where they will be held until they pay their fines. If they do not arrange to produce their guarantees, passage will be secured for them by the British authorities and they will be banished from China. It was said that the fines would probably be paid the following day. According to the "China Press" the deportation order will come before the court some day and according to reliable information Harper and Hods will be sent away.

Accused in Court.

Mr. H. S. Oppé represented the defendants. He first advanced the argument that the Court had no jurisdiction, holding that conditions here were so different from those in England that what might constitute an offence there would not offend the law here as there were so many different nationalities, some of whom could not be prosecuted under their own laws for gambling. Mr. J. C. E. Douglas declared that if Mr. Oppé's contentions were upheld it would nullify about nine-tenths of British criminal law here. Mr. Oppé maintained that the indictments as read showed no offence indictable by the court here and, referring to Article No. 25 of the Order in Council, said that only so much of the common law of England as was applicable was extended to China.

Judge F. S. A. Bourne overruled Mr. Oppé's objection. He said he had no doubt whatever that the law covering the particular offences charged was obligatory on the court to apply. The two prisoners were then called upon to plead.

Mr. Oppé's Address.

Before sentence was passed Mr. Oppé addressed the court. He said that this case was being tried in China, not in England, "was one thing to open a gaming house in England where nobody could say for a moment with any appearance of sincerity that he did not know gambling was prohibited by the law of the country, and it was another thing in China where there were a large number of nationalities represented, with a very mixed jurisdiction. According to the laws of some of the nations gambling was permitted and by those of others it was prohibited. This court, he submitted, had never intervened to prohibit gambling which had been treated as an offence against the municipal regulations. In China, therefore, this charge was very different from that at home. There was no secrecy shown about the establishment of this house outside the limits of settlement.

In Tientsin the Russian authorities had allowed a gaming house to be carried on in their concession by a British subject, and in Peking a gambling establishment was carried on by a Britisher in native territory. It was raided by the Chinese authorities, but so far from the British officials exerting themselves to punish the men who kept the house they exerting themselves to recover compensation from the Chinese for damage done to the property in the raid. These facts were known to both Harper and Hods.

Harper Connected with Macao. The Judge then asked, if Harper had come from Tientsin and Mr. Oppé replied that he had, where other gambling houses besides his own were conducted. Continuing Mr. Oppé said Harper took this house over from another man previously. It was outside the limits of the British concession and if Harper said he

was not aware that gambling outside the limits of the concession was contrary to British law there was no reason why His Lordship should not believe him in view of the conditions in Tientsin and Peking. In Macao, too, gambling was carried on perfectly openly under the law, and with all these places Harper had been connected. It was legalised in many places and while he would not say it was "winked at" in others, still it was known by the authorities who could stop it. Hods was the assistant here and he was under the impression that gambling outside the settlement was not illegal.

Harper in the Box.

Harper was then called to the witness-box to make clear any reasons he might have had for believing that such an infraction of the law was possible in China. In answer to Mr. Oppé, Harper said he had been in Tientsin before coming to Shanghai. He ran a place there for two years called the Alhambra, in the Russian concession. He had a licence for it from the Russian council and no interference was made by the British authorities.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas, witness said attention was brought to his establishment at Tientsin by the death of a Chinese.

Mr. Douglas—Your books show entries of payments to the Chapei Police?

Mr. Oppé objected and the objection was sustained.

His Lordship—The point is whether he had sufficient warning from the British authorities.

After some further discussion between Mr. Oppé and Mr. Douglas regarding the attitude of the British authorities on gambling Judge Bourne pronounced sentence. He believed that accused was a professional gambler, he said, and that he had been engaged in this business for years. However, although it was his duty to see that he did not get off without proper punishment it was also his duty to see that justice was done and that accused got all the law he was entitled to.

Disreputable Class of Professional Gamblers.

It did seem to him although accused was a member of this disreputable class of professional gamblers there was this to be said that what was done with regard to gambling in various places differed extremely and when accused came to Shanghai and received the telegram that he would be allowed to gamble by the Chinese authorities in Chapei, looking at the matter as a reasonable man might look at it, although he knew he was breaking British law and worse than that he was committing a mean and horrible moral offence. Accused thought he came within the law by paying the Chapei Police to allow this gambling. If it were not for that impression his Lordship had got from the evidence he should certainly have sentenced accused to a long term of imprisonment but though he did not send him to prison he above all things would prevent accused from occupying himself in this way in China again. The sentence of the court therefore was that accused was fined \$3,000 and he would be deported from China, never to be allowed to land again without the permission of the secretary of state. He would also have to pay the costs of this case. He must be kept in confinement until he could be deported.

What he had said in regard to Harper the Judge declared applied to Hods.

Telephone for Tientsin-fu.

It is reported that Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. have signed a contract for installing a telephone system in Tientsin-fu, capital of Shantung. An American plant on the "magneto" system will be used. The service will extend throughout the city.

Japanese in Korea.

The "Asahi" reports that on the 21st ult. General Uehara, Japanese Minister of War, presented to Marquis Saionji, the Premier, his plans for the establishment of two new Army Divisions in Korea. The necessary funds required it is proposed to obtain chiefly by drawing on the regular expenditure of the Army, which is to be economised accordingly by the Administrative reforms now under investigation.

THE ETON BOY.

An Interesting Article by an Old Etonian.

In the various instructive and illuminating articles which have appeared lately on the question of the present-day education of the upper and upper middle classes, it seems to me that nobody has suggested a practical remedy for the terrible sickness which certainly does exist.

And this in what is one of the most vital portions of the national anatomy says Mr. E. Bosanquet—himself an old Etonian—in the "Daily Mail." For the public-school system, as exemplified by Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and so on down the scale, has been fairly shown to be antediluvian, from a practical economical point of view. Is this too arbitrary a statement? We are told by the protagonists of this system that there never was such a wonderful builder of character—at least, that seems to be the final defence when the first lines are abandoned. But nobody can say that it teaches the average boy to earn a living in competition with the boy of a lower class, educated practically and commercially. It is difficult to find words to express what this means—if it is true.

An Appalling Handicap. Apart from national considerations, it is in these days an appalling handicap for every boy who is educated at a public school. Let me take Eton as an example.

Now Eton is a wonderful and time-honoured and entirely lovable institution. Boys who go there have an excellent time, a "top-hole" time, if they are "good fellows" in the conventional sense of the words. They can make plenty of charming friends and play any amount of fine, healthy games. Also they can—we are dealing with the average boy—acquire a smattering of all sorts of subjects supposed to be educative. Classics are imbued with much unwillingness and the use of crib, and forgotten as quickly as possible. Mathematics are driven into every skull by the same means. French and German are exercises for "slacking," and science, chemistry, and the like for the indulgence of an interesting hobby.

Now this is a very serious proposition to be up against, and yet I do not think any Etonian of my acquaintance and age (I much enjoyed my own time there) can deny that it is accurate as applied to the average boy. And the average boy is the person to consider in these questions.

One leaves Eton at about eighteen and then, in these days, one is embarked on the sea of life. What is the equipment for the voyage? I think it has been set out and its value can be estimated. It is considered to be first-class for oldest sons of rich men, even younger sons of very rich men, but the average boy is neither of these, and one may question whether there are not objections to it even in the former cases.

Casting the mind over various school contemporaries with whom one is still acquainted, what does one find? Personally I know, in my own neighbourhood, a stockbroker, an architect, a solicitor, a land agent, a stockbroker, a journalist, a motor-car seller and agent, an engineer on a railway—all of them my contemporaries and what one may term average. What do they say of their Eton education? One and all avow that it was useless to them in their professions.

Of course one knows many others of independent means—Guardsmen, landowners, directors of family businesses—to whom the loss of three or four invaluable years was of no consequence. But they are not average, and become less so every year. They have not to earn their own living; the opportunity to do which is surely the practical criterion of all education. All those who are not so fortunate are in these days compelled to begin again when their education ought to be finished. No wonder, as Mr. Osmond Hamilton said in the "Daily Mail," so many of them become loafers and slackers, finally "remittance men" in some Colony which estimates Englishmen from such samples.

MR. KNOX'S VISIT.

Japanese Newspaper's Suspicion.

The "Osaka Mainichi" thinks Mr. Knox, the United States Envoy to the Imperial funeral, is also coming to accomplish certain diplomatic designs in the Far East, says the "National Review."

The "Mainichi," in very bad taste, considering the avowed object of Mr. Knox's visit, takes occasion to say that the Tokyo Government will not be easily suppressed in diplomatic affairs by Mr. Knox, no matter what schemes he may propose upon his arrival in Japan. And the journal advises the Government to be on the alert and not to yield even an inch in its diplomatic dealings with the American statesman in power. The journal goes on to point out that the diplomacy of the Washington Government, under Mr. Knox, has been a total failure, but whether this failure is because he checkmated some of Japan's schemes the journal does not say. His proposal to neutralize the Manchurian Railway, the journal remarks, was flatly rejected by Japan and Russia, and to make the situation worse, Russia has now become a bitter enemy of the United States because of the rejection of Russian Jews from America. The Panama Canal question has apparently created a wide gulf in international affairs between the United States and Great Britain; in short, the United States are on the point of losing the sympathy of the whole world.

Certainly, in my own case, when I regretfully felt the delightful, wonderfully attractive old place I was quite unfitted to earn my living in any walk of life; and I know, as I have said, not a few others who must and do admit the same.

It appears to me from the above statements of fact, which are scarcely arguable, that there is something the matter with the state of Eton and other public schools. Something very serious indeed, clogging the pores, sapping the vitality of the young of the "classes."

It might perhaps be likened to ivy which supports an ancient tower, which would be better down than suffered for the sake of its old-world beauty and traditional value. Take away the ivy of tradition and custom, expose the poor old structure to the cruel, naked light of common sense, and what will happen? Either the old fabric must be restored or it must be allowed to crumble into the dust of the past, among the stage-coaches and the crinolines.

But something must take its place. With all humility, I would suggest that practical education in those subjects which will at least enable the average boy to obtain work might meet the case, shorn of the old walls, and replace the crumbling bricks.

Teach the Boy What He Wants to Learn.

Farming, book-keeping, shorthand, typing, the many branches of engineering, finance, journalism, literature, riding and horse-breeding, management of land, of money, the rudiments of law or medicine, or military life and science, to mention only a few of the subjects an average knowledge of which would qualify an average boy for employment, should be easy enough to teach—a good deal easier than Greek or English-French or compulsory trigonometry. By all means let boys learn foreign languages, but not as taught at Eton in this twentieth century.

But, above all, teach the boy what he wants to learn. Let him follow his inclinations and cultivate his own peculiar gifts.

Surely some of the leading brains of the day could evolve a scheme which would solve this great problem—for great problem it is.

If they do not, and if no one else is going to move in the matter, we shall soon be faced with a phenomenon which is growing up in England—a class of well-behaved, capable, self-respecting youths with all the qualifications for earning a living that their "betters" lack. For the Boy Scout movement has taken hold of the country, and it shows how easy, how delightfully and gloriously easy it is to lead boys by the use of common sense and comprehension, leavened with tact and humour. It is already a huge success. No one can foresee the future of this movement, but one thing is pretty certain, and that is that these Scouts will be, boy for boy or man for man, worth a good deal more salt than the public-school product as an earner. It would be feasible to apply such a scheme, or one based on the same principles, to the upper classes. Are the public schools as well stocked to learn in time?

COMMERCIAL.

Trade Conditions at Hankow.

The Hankow correspondent of the "Times" states that the trade of Hankow is booming. The rice harvest is abundant at all the other crops, except cotton, are excellent.

The disbandment of troops is proceeding steadily throughout the Yangtze Valley and ninety-nine per cent. of the population desire the restoration of order.

Chino-German Refinery.

It is reported that a German firm has contracted with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to promote a Chino-German beet sugar refinery company which the firm will supply machinery costing 600,000 Taels and so a working capital of 200,000 Taels, whilst China is to provide 11 in Manchuria of an equal value.

Peruvian Bark Industry Inva.

A good tendency has really developed for the shares of the companies which are interested in the growing of Peruvian bark. Java is by far the biggest producer of this article at present, and the Java production absolutely governs the price of cinchona bark prices had sunk to a very low level, on account of overproduction.

An understanding has now been arrived at between the factories in Europe and the producers in Java, according to which the former will enter into an agreement for the purchase of 500,000 kilos—say, about the whole production—for three consecutive years, if the plans to build competing factories are abandoned. Prices will in this case be considerably raised.

IMMIGRATION TO STATES VIA PANAMA.

Undoubtedly the Panama Canal will have a noticeable effect upon the flow of immigration to the United States, says an American Exchange. It is expected to draw to the Pacific Coast thousands of foreigners who are now settling in the eastern part of the country, mostly in places already congested.

In the main this diversion ought to have a wholesome effect. Our social scientist and political economists have been casting about for a solvent for this perplexing problem of better distributing the newcomers, for their sake and for ours, and the canal seems to offer real encouragement. It is easy to see how an immigrant from Europe, perhaps none too well possessed with money, who would hesitate to embark upon a land trip across the continent might more easily follow the lines of least resistance when the Panama Canal is in operation and he is offered inducement upon embarking at home to fix his destination at the west, instead of the east, coast of America.

Pacific Coast cities and states are, we are told, preparing for this inevitable influx. These people, who have stubbornly resisted Asiatic immigration, take a very different view of the Europeans, in whom they recognize the material readily assimilated into our citizenship. For them they will have a very hearty welcome. These European immigrants are needed on the Coast, as indeed, they are throughout the great Middle West, abounding in opportunities for the industrious workman and frugal husbandman, such as the vast majority of our immigrants are.

Germany's Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade returns of Germany for the month of July show record figures, as does the production of raw iron and coal. The outlook of the harvest has become worse owing to the rainy weather prevailing since many weeks. The price of foodstuffs is consequently rising. The money market is stiffening.

United States Wool Tariff.

The United States Senate has adopted the Wool Tariff Bill with amendments on the basis of a compromise suggested by Senators La Follette and Underwood, which make it identical with the measure voted by Mr. Taft in 1911. Router's Washington correspondent adds that the bill goes before the President immediately.

Shanghai Cotton Market.

Mr. A. B. Rossfeld's Cotton Market Report, for the week ending 29th August, is as follows:—China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level. The readjustment in values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments.

Regarding the crop outlook, the attention of the trade is directed almost entirely to the situation in Kiangsu Province. Up till Saturday the crop outlook in this section was picking up beautifully but the torrential rains of the past three days have again caused a setback to the yield. The condition, while indicating some damage, is better than some of our farmers whom I have interviewed are willing to admit, which is of course customary. However, as soon as I am in possession of full information from my valued correspondents as to the actual damage, if any, will give full details in my next issue. Meanwhile, regarding the general course of prices, the legitimate surroundings of the situation continue to point to the probability of lower prices from now on. Whether natural conditions will be allowed to assert themselves in the near future, however, is difficult to say. It would be unwise to disregard the effect of speculators, and although the immediate outlook therefore is more or less involved, I continue to believe in lower prices in the long run. Market, easier.

Liverpool Market:—London, 28th August 1912.
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown ... 94
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 5
Price of Mid-Americans ... 6.45
Price of Mid-Americans last reported ... 6.68
Tone of market, Quiet.
New York Market:—Price of Mid-American, Closed ... \$0.11.30
Tone of Market, Easier ... \$0.10.89 Oct.
... \$0.11.01 Dec.

Indian Market:—Broaden New Crop Bps ... 51, February
Tosmah New Crop Bps ... 48, Nov/Dec
Rongal New Crop Bps ... 44, 4-4
Tone of Market, Quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

New Bank for China.

It is reported from Paris that the managing director of the Credit Lyonnais has left an agreement with the Russian Cabinet for Peking, where he will establish a new bank.

Choras Rubber Estate.
The output of rubber from the Choras Rubber estates for July was 2,860 lb., making a total since the beginning of the year of 14,577 lb. For the seven months last year the output was 10,345 lb.

Petroleum.
Devos's Imp. Brilliant Oil (2 tins) 43
Sylvan Arrow Oil (2 tins) 3.11
Fish Brand (2 tins in case) 2.60
Oil (2 tins in case) 2.60
Lamp Glass (2 tins in case) 2.00
(superfine) 2 tins in case 2.50
Langkat's (2 tins in case) 2.40
Dragon (2 tins in case) 2.30
Turpono p. tin 4 gal at 2.00
Shanghai Bullion.
August 31, 1912.
Bar Silver 28 13-16
Mexican Dollars 74.9
Market Rate 74.9
Dragon Dollars Native Bank Rate 74.75
Copper Cash per Tls. 1755
Shanghai Gold Bars 357
Bar Silver 111.15
Sovereigns Bank's Buying rate 7.40
Shanghai Share Market.
Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. in their report for the week ending 29th August, state:—
The healthy tone evident on the local Exchange during the past few weeks still continues. Cottons show a further steady advance and remain firm at the close. Rubber generally has improved and altogether the market is very firm.

Sterling Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London to-day is 2/8-9/10. Business Recorded:—
August 23rd:—Ewos (ord.) Tls. 90 cash. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 73 cash. Kota Bahros Tls. 5 cash. Ziaudhes Tls. 4 cash. Tramways Tls. 55 cash.
August 24th:—French Municipal Debentures (1911) Tls. 104 cash. Municipal Debentures (1904-5) Tls. 103 cash. Langkats Tls. 62 cash. Ewos Tls. 90 cash. Tls. 102 October. Senawangs Tls. 21 cash. Dominions Tls. 20 cash. Kota Bahros Tls. 5 cash. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 0.05 cash.

Shanghai Exchange Circular.
Messrs. Maitland and Fearon's report, for week ending 28th Aug., states:—The London price of Bar Silver moved to 28.13-16 pence per oz. on the 22nd inst., but since then has gradually weakened to 28.3-8 for cash and 28.1-4 for 2 months' delivery. Local rates of exchange have been fairly steady for prompt transactions, but have shown considerable strength for forward deliveries. Cash wire on London has ranged between 2/8.5-8 and 2/8.7-10 to-day's closing quotation—but 2/8.3-4 and 2/8.13-16 has been obtainable for December and January delivery respectively. Recently received telegrams tend to justify the belief, which has been current, that the Indian Government has been a buyer of silver, but whether they have now satisfied their requirements, or will find it necessary to enter the field again, is a matter of mere conjecture. The stocks of Silver in Bombay have increased to 13,200 bars, whilst in London a reduction to £2,500,000 is reported. Sycee to the value of Tls. 470,000, has been shipped abroad during the week, which reduces the local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver to Tls. 30,877,000.

S.M.R. Co.'s Capital Expenditure.
It is reported that the capital expenditure of the South Manchuria Railway Co. up to March 31st last, reached the total of Yen 116,457,882, which sum is itemised as follows:—
Railway construction.
Main and branch lines... 44,103,044
Mukden-Antung line... 21,029,757
Shipping... 2,812,424
Electricity works... 4,573,038
Gas works... 983,028
Harbour works... 7,018,109
Railway workshops... 5,632,892
Railway hotels... 1,074,073
Buildings... 11,170,045
Lands... 7,348,317
Fashion colliery expenditures... 8,996,847
Total... 116,457,882

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Mr. A. Dick, third engineer, Fausang, has gone third engineer, Kumsang.

Mr. D. O. Stewart, third engineer, Kumsang, has gone third engineer, Fausang.

Mr. A. C. Bonfield, awaiting orders, has gone second engineer, Loongsang.

Mr. C. W. Stuart, supernumerary second officer, Loongsang, has gone supernumerary, Yatsing.

Mr. H. C. Clements, from leave, has gone third engineer, Loongsang.

Mr. E. R. Riggs, third engineer, Loongsang, has resigned.

Mr. G. J. Park, from leave, has gone second engineer, Mausang.

Mr. B. Parker, second engineer, Mausang, has gone second engineer, Onsang.

Mr. J. Thomson, second engineer, Onsang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. F. Herbert, second officer, Loongsang, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. E. W. Solenik, chief officer, Loongsang, is on leave.

Mr. W. V. Cortlandt, supernumerary, Loongsang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. L. Footie has been appointed fourth engineer, Loongsang.

Mr. J. Cowell, fourth engineer, Loongsang, has resigned.

Mr. J. D. Wilson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Loongsang.

Mr. A. N. Morrison has been appointed third engineer, Onsang.

Mr. F. Simmonds, third engineer, Onsang, has resigned.

Mr. H. O. Pritchard has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Onsang.

Mr. R. Pettigrow, supernumerary second officer, Onsang, has gone supernumerary, Loongsang.

Mr. W. Dalziel has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Chunsang.

Mr. C. W. Falk, supernumerary second officer, Chunsang, is on leave.

Captain G. Bowler, from leave, has gone master, Loksang.

Mr. J. Jackson, acting master, Loksang, has gone acting master, Taksang.

Captain McClure, of the Tak-sang, is on leave.

Mr. A. W. Daily, from leave, has gone second officer, Loksang.

Mr. G. W. Robinson, second officer, Kiangwo, has resigned.

Mr. E. R. L. Paul, second officer, Loksang, has gone second officer, Koonching.

Mr. A. Murphy, second officer, Loksang, has gone second officer, Kiangwo.

Mr. A. G. McGregor, second officer, Kiangwo, has gone second officer, Liansing.

Mr. W. McFarlane, acting second engineer, Kiangwo, has gone acting second engineer, Taksang.

Mr. A. Livingstone, second engineer, Taksang, has gone second engineer, Kiangwo.

Mr. Stirling, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. H. P. Carver, second officer, Chinsing, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. G. G. Mudie, third engineer, Fengtien, has gone third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. R. K. Burns, acting third engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting third engineer, Fengtien.

Mr. E. P. Wright, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Chinsing.

Mr. R. Ferguson has been appointed second officer, Patahan.

Mr. T. Ranson, chief engineer, Paoting, is on leave.

Mr. F. Molayre, second engineer, Ngankin, has gone acting chief engineer, Paoting.

Mr. V. White, third engineer, Ngankin, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. J. Brooke, fourth engineer, Luanyi, has gone acting third engineer, Ngankin.

Mr. D. Maitland, chief engineer, Wuhu, has gone chief engineer, Chensan.

Mr. N. O. Brodie, chief engineer, Chensan, has gone chief engineer, Wuhu.

Mr. W. Ross, chief officer, Kwangshai, has gone chief officer, Kiangwah.

Mr. G. Lindsay-Crawford, chief officer, Tangwah, has gone chief officer, Kwangshai.

Mr. Evenson, second officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Tangwah.

Mr. Farrel has been appointed 2nd officer, Hsin Peking.

Banks.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED: Fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

WILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.
Mongkok, 29th July, 1912. [19]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 30,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... 17,500,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Antung-Lien, Bantay, Calcutta, Changhai, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

WING TAI LOONG, SHANTUNG.
CHEFOO SILK FOR SALE.
VARIOUS, SELECTED, FINEST QUALITY.
To be obtained at Moderate Prices from the HONGKONG BRANCH.
WING TAI LOONG, 181, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th Aug., 1912. [628]

Consignee.
"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE.
THE Steamship "DEN OF GLAMIS," having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., 8 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1912. [644]

FOR SALE.
Old China Cuvies.

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And a lot of brown colour, white colour, pink colour, etc. and many other things. After looking at these five vases, the owner is ready to sell them at a low price. They are famous for their beauty and effect. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call any day between 2 & 3 p.m. at WING SHING HONG, No. 471, Bonhomie St., West, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1912. [650]

Public Companies.
HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE.
A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1912, at 4 o'clock p.m. in the CHAMBER ROOM, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the Honorable Mr. E. A. Hewitt, O.M.G., during his absence on leave, as the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart is shortly leaving the Colony.
Notice in writing of the names of Candidates and of their Proposers and Secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the General Meeting.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd Sept., 1912. [656]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1912.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS, LARSEN & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st Aug., 1912. [660]

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THE ROSENTHAL MURDER.

(Continued from page 5).

came out and looked around. And just as he glanced from side to side the shooting began.

"I was scared then and would have given anything to get out of the mess, but a man in the car with me pressed a revolver to my head and asked me if I wanted to die just then. I didn't, and I sat still with my hand on the wheel."

Escape of the Murderers.

"The men that shot Rosenthal walked away, put the guns in their pockets without any rust, and stood in the middle of the street half a minute before they started back toward me. I was never a minute getting the car started. I thought sure that policemen would appear and grab us all, and I hoped they would. So I stalled with the motor, pretending I couldn't get it started; but that didn't make any hit with my passengers. One of them stood up and pointed a gun at me to quit monkeying and roll along. I did the best I could then, but I got a wallop alongside the head."

"It has been said that we went out of Forty-third Street at sixty miles an hour. We didn't do anything of the kind. I put on second speed, and on that old car—it is a 1907 model—the best I could get with second speed was fifteen miles an hour."

It is understood that Shapiro made many other statements that could not be given to the public for obvious reasons. The Burns men are using his story as the basis for their inquiry. They have the names of a number of important witnesses, all given by Shapiro.

Webber a "Scout."

"Bridge" Webber, one of the gamblers held in the Tombs in connection with the murder has been charged with being the "scout," who found Rosenthal for the hired slayers. The charge was made by Robert S. Johnstone, Assistant District Attorney, in the course of his argument in opposition to the granting of a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Webber. The gambler was not released.

The report that Whitman had announced that the gray automobile in which William Shapiro is supposed to have driven Rosenthal's assassins to safety after the murder, was not, after all, the car used by the murderers was discredited at the District Attorney's office. It arose from a remark made by the District Attorney that he had heard a policeman had chased three men who ran away from the Hotel Metropole after the shooting, and was called off by a lieutenant. The District Attorney did not say whether he believed this story, but he was quite willing to consider it.

Webber must remain in the Tombs a while longer, on account of Justice Giegerich's dismissal of the habeas corpus writ. Argument on the writ for Sam Paul, who also wants his freedom, was postponed.

A Court Scene.

The County Court was crowded when Justice Giegerich ascended the bench. H. T. Marshall, lawyer for Webber, said that the prisoner had been arrested four times in connection with the matter and was confined in the Tombs on the affidavit of Patrolman Shovin, on "information received that he had conspired with Jack Rose to cause the murder of Herman Rosenthal."

"I don't think," said Marshall, "that even the District Attorney will honestly consider that such an affidavit as that will hold a person for any length of time."

"But as I understand it, Mr. Marshall," said Justice Giegerich, "the proceedings have not yet terminated."

"No," answered the lawyer, "and they may not terminate for a month, but should this man be kept in jail when there is no legal evidence to connect him with the crime?"

"Why can't the hearings be adjourned?" asked the Justice.

"Yes, it can be adjourned when proper information has been filed, but in this case no proper information has been filed. I claim that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, according to the record, to hold this man."

"But," said Johnstone, "you conceded."

"I conceded nothing. Why I don't even concede that Rosenthal is dead," answered Marshall, hotly, before his opponent had time to finish his remarks.

There was more wrangling, and then Johnstone read part of the testimony of George S. Dougherty before the Coroner and told how Shapiro, driver of the murder car, had said he took the crowd to Webber's gambling house. Three men came out, said Shapiro, and he took them in the car to Forty-third Street, where the shooting took place.

Base of Operations. "Webber performed the part of a scout in this conspiracy and located Rosenthal," said Johnstone. "The automobile stops at Webber's place, the men in it get out and go into the place, and then three men take the place of the men who have gone into Webber's place, and the crime is committed. It shows that Webber's place was the place used as the base of operations for the crime, and there is abundant evidence to hold him."

This caused another outburst from Marshall.

"There is no evidence that any person was murdered," he shouted. "I don't care whether they got the right murderers or not. There was a suspicion of a hit, but it was suppressed by the court officers before it got headway. Marshall noticed the murder and turned to face the crowd, but thought better of it and continued."

"I don't care for this newspaper hysteria; we are not in Russia, we are in New York city, and we have to go on legal records. Webber's place is a public place; so is Considine's (Metropole Hotel), a very public place, and the argument that Webber went to Considine's to see if Rosenthal was there is ridiculous."

"The question is, Is the information sufficient?" said Justice Giegerich.

"That is the question," conceded Marshall.

"I am inclined to think that the information is sufficient. Writ dismissed," said the Justice.

CATHOLIC PRESS AGENCY SUGGESTED.

Cardinal Bourne presided over a general meeting recently arranged by the Catholic Truth Society, when the subject discussed was "Catholic literature."

Cardinal Bourne said that if, 50 years ago, Cardinal Newman could have foreseen the developments which had taken place in Catholic literature since those days he would have been astonished and would have greatly rejoiced, and he might have modified some of his phrases.

Mr. R. H. Benson, who took part in the discussion, laid stress upon the importance of the press in disseminating the truth, and the fact that the press had succeeded very largely to the functions of the pulpit in the propagation of the faith. He called attention to what he described as the false news sent from the Continent. For instance, it seemed impossible to get straightforward news from Portugal. Lies were circulated by even the most reputable journals; lies which it was difficult to catch up. The patience of Catholics on the Continent had at last reached its limit, and they were beginning to organize for themselves a Catholic Press Agency in order that honest news might be supplied to the English newspapers.

GAMBLING IN CHAPEL.

We are glad to find that the British and the Dutch authorities have taken action with regard to the gambling in Chapel, says the "National Review." In the course of the proceedings evidence was given that the Chapel Police had been paid to permit gambling within their jurisdiction. If the Chapel authorities cannot see that the permission of this sort of thing gives a plausible ground to the demand for the extension of the Settlement, a demand otherwise without justification, they are too blind to see anything and are past praying for. The sooner they wake up, the better for their own reputation, and for the morals of the residents in the Settlement. On behalf of the weaker brethren of the foreign community the Chapel authorities ought to act promptly.

POST OFFICE.

SIBERIAN ROUTE. SUPERSCRIPTION UNNECESSARY FOR EUROPE.

Letters and post cards for Europe will in future be despatched by the route of Siberia unless marked by the senders for transmission by another route. Printed matter and samples will continue to be sent by the Suez Canal route.

The value limit on parcels to the United States via San Francisco, or to Honolulu has now been removed. Parcels may be sent up to any value, but those exceeding \$200 Mexican or \$20 must be accompanied with an invoice certified by the United States Consul General for Hongkong.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left	Due
London	Shanghai
Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Aug. 21	Sept. 7

MAILS DUE.

American, Chiyu Maru, 27th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Okina, 7th Sept., 11 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjilatjap, 7th Sept., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Loongsang, 7th Sept., 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 7th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki—Per Don of Glamis, 7th Sept., 2 p.m.
Labuan, Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 7th Sept., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Linan, 7th Sept., 5 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Yap, Maroon, Friederich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Samarai, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Brisbane—Per Prins Sigismund, 7th Sept., 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per Choyang, 7th Sept., 5 p.m.
Swatow, Welhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Cheongching, 7th Sept., 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haiman, 8th Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui—Per Daigimaru, 8th Sept., 9 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per Tjilatjap, 9th Sept., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 9th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Zafiro, 9th Sept., 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 10th Sept., 10 a.m.
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Pakhoi, 10th Sept., 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco (Siberian Mail via Nagasaki)—Per Shinyomaru, 10th Sept., 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Tingsang, 10th Sept., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 10th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle—Per Shidzuka-maru, 10th Sept., 3 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Tean, 10th Sept., 3 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haiman, 11th Sept., 10 a.m.
Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Tacoma and Vancouver—Per Proteus, 11th Sept., 2 p.m.
Straits and Borneo—Per Muttra, 12th Sept., 11 a.m.
Sandakan—Per Marau, 12th Sept., 8 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Chihna, 12th Sept., 8 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 13th Sept., 10 a.m.
Welhaiwei and Tientsin—Per Hui-chow, 13th Sept., 8 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Yuenang, 14th Sept., 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 14th Sept., 5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Japan, 14th Sept., 5 p.m.
Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Empress Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, Sept. 13th at 5 p.m.—P. India, 14th Sept., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Goeben, Ger. s.s., 5,100, G. Lindemann, 5th Sept.—Bremen 27th July, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.
Zafiro, Am. s.s., 2,024, M. O. Smith, 5th Sept.—Manila 3rd Sept., Ballast—S. T. & Co.
Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 6th Sept.—San Francisco 10th Aug., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Haiman, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 6th Sept.—Swatow 5th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. W. Ooster, 6th Sept.—Manila 3rd Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Continey, 6th Sept.—Canton 5th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Phoenix, Br. s.s., 1,065, Jas. H. Scott, 6th Sept.—Salmon 2nd Sept., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Haitan, for Foochow.
Goeben, for Yokohama.
Ping Sney, for Yokohama.
Sungkiang, for Haiphong.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 6.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Linan, for Canton.
Benvenue, for Calcutta.
Jeremie, for Chomulpo.
Yatsing, for Moji.
Yunnan, for Kwongchowwan.
Sungkiang, for Saigon.
Glenogle, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Tean, arrived 6th Sept., from Manila, etc.—
Buttner, Miss E. Murphy, E. H. Coleman, S. B. Schunemann, E. Himes, V.
Per s.s. Goeben, arrived 6th Sept., from Genoa, etc.—
Aribini, A. Ahtong, Ah San, Bernel, F. Black, W. H. Bohelm, P. Breake, H. Cheat Fat-kuan, Cheat Heo-nan, Cheong Son, Mrs. Choo Hong, Chan Yam, Chan Eng-chong, Cheung Yit-chow, Fanden, H. Finemann, W. Frey, W. Felsaule, A. Foster, T. Gutmann, Dr. and Mrs. Haubert, W. Hee Ah-yock, Hendler, Th. Kinsied, W. Klose, Dr. Loong Kheon, Linnenberg, H. Lai Pak-shing, Lai Hoi-fai, Lai Sang-chang, Lai Chi-fah, Lee Lysion.
Per s.s. Siberia, arrived 6th Sept., from San Francisco, etc.—
Atherley, J. E. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Avery, W. H. Bran, Miss D. Black, Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Behrens, C. D. Bradley, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Brown, Hans You Chong Chie-gam, Chong, Mrs. A. O. do, Colon, S. K. Folom, G. S. Gibbo, Dr. B. B. Goode, J. M. Hartback, Mrs. A. Hanna, J. G. Harris, S. Harris, Mrs. S. Liang Kee-cho, Leverett, W. J. Macdonald, Dr. E. B. Martin, Miss G. Stevens, A. O. Tomas, A. H. Takeda, Y. Ten Yew-lan, Thompson, Mrs. E. P. On Ki yuen, Utsumiya, U.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Antelochus, Br. s.s., 2,806, Stewart, 1st Sept.—Seattle via Japan 7th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,844, F. Sembill, 1st Sept.—Sandakan 27th Aug., Timber.—M. & Co.
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Ch. Jurgensen, 3rd Sept.—Haiphong and Hoihow 4th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.
Cheongching, Br. s.s., 1,259, Liddell, 5th Sept.—Canton 4th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,931, J. Bruhn, 4th Sept.—Canton 3rd Sept., Ballast—B. & S.
Daguy, Nor. s.s., 992, P. Solvesen, 4th Sept.—Manila 31st Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, Y. Somokawa, 5th Sept.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 4th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.
Den of Glamis, Br. s.s., 3,378, A. Low, 5th Sept.—London via Straits ports 3rd Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,089, S. Robinson, m.m., 5th Sept.—Vancouver 14th Aug., and Shanghai 2nd Sept., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,093, Leank, 3rd Sept.—Manila 31st Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Machow, Ger. s.s., 998, R. G. Zollner, 3rd Sept.—Canton 2nd Sept., Ballast—B. & S.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,345, Weigall, 5th Sept.—Sandakan 30th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,737, A. G. Smith, 5th Sept.—Chinwaning 28th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Shidzuka Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,568, T. Iriawa, 2nd Sept.—Seattle, etc. 30th July, Flour.—N. Y. K.
Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,226, H. S. Smith, 2nd Aug.—San Francisco 3rd Aug., Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.
Tjilatjap, Dutch s.s., 2,407, Y. C. Yeokes, 3rd Sept.—Shanghai 31st Aug., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Tjilatjap, Dutch s.s., 3,061, S. G. Outhings, 31st Aug.—Manassar 22nd Aug., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Too Sui, Br. s.s., 931, P. N. Markusson, 3rd Sept.—Haiphong 1st Sept., Timber.—Order.
SAILING VESSELS.
Comot, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,890, W. J. Davis, 13th June—New York 3rd Feb., Oil.—S. O. Co.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, August 13.
Arrivals from China—Lothian, P. E. Friedrich, Stentor, Walter Hall. The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Aja, Koerber, Ping Sney Simla, Glenahol, Bunness Prince.
London, August 16.
Arrivals from China—Liberia, Oconian, Tylosan. The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benavon, China, Goeben, Segovia, Tango Maru.
London, August 20.
Arrivals from China—Aja, Benvenich, Tonkal. The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Baron Napier, Deller, then, Benavon, Brasilia, Japan, Venesia, Middleham Castle, Miyasak, Maru, Myrmidon, St. Patrick, Sydney, Yokor.
London, August 23.
Arrivals from China—Ceylon, Koerber, Prometheus, Tango Maru, Thosens.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benavon, Bulow, Glenahol, Glenahol, Monmouthshire, Simla, Arcadia.
London, September 3.
Arrivals from China—Bellerophon, Myrmidon, York, Rheuss.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Calahan, Montrose, Princess Alice, Yunnan.

TIDE TABLE.

Sept. 3rd to 9th Sept. 1912			
High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Sept. 3	4.45	5.10	4.45
Sept. 4	4.40	5.05	4.40
Sept. 5	4.35	5.00	4.35
Sept. 6	4.30	4.55	4.30
Sept. 7	4.25	4.50	4.25
Sept. 8	4.20	4.45	4.20
Sept. 9	4.15	4.40	4.15

Mail Steamers

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON & ANTWERP, S'PORT, PENANG, C'CHO, PORT SAID AND MARSHALLS,.....	NUBIA, Capt. F. J. Fox,	5 p.m. } Freight and 6th Sept. } Passage.	

SHANGHAI DEVANHA, Capt. W. R. Hickey, } About 12th Sept. { Freight and Passage.

For further particulars, apply to H. W. D. SHALLARD, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For STEAMERS. To SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA GOEBEN, Capt. G. Lindemann 17,300 { About FRIDAY, 6th September.

MANILA, YAP, MARONN, SAMABAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz 6,000 { SATURDAY, 7th September, at 6 p.m.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA { PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. H. Bremer 6,100 { About TUESDAY, 17th Sept.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN... { BORNEO, Capt. F. Sembill { SATURDAY, 7th September.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teletext.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MEICHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1912.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

HAICHING... J. A. E. Hodgins... TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAICHING... W. C. Passmore... FRIDAY, 13th Sept., at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

HAIMUN... J. W. Evans... SUNDAY, 8th Sept., at 10 a.m.

HAIMUN... J. W. Evans... WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

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Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EMPIRE	On 11th 20th Sept.	On 21st Sept. 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS		On 12th Oct. Noon

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